McKean County Miner

HARRY L. BACKUS, Owner. ROSS K. KNAPP, Editor and Manager. TERMS:—2.00 Per Year

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ALEX BARBOUR WOUNDED SEPT. 7 WRITES HOME

Mr. and Mrs. George Barbour were notified of the severe wounding of their son by the following telegram dated October 4:

Deeply regret to inform you that it is officially reported that Private Alex John Barbour, Infantry, was severely wounded in action September 6. Department has no further information.

Harris, acting the Adjutant Gen.

Alex is a popular and industrious young man who was employed at the Backus Novelty works prior to his enlistment more than a year ago. Naturally great anxiety prevailed regarding his condition until Tuesday night when his mother received the following letter from the young hero:

Sept. 11, 1918.

Dear Mother—Just a few lines to let you know I am in the hospital. I got hit in the left hip. It was a pretty big hole and has been sore for the last few days, but feels better today. No bones or anything else are hurt. I will be all right in a little while. I have been in two hospitals. We came in [illegible] here last night. Forgot to say it was Sept. 7, I was wounded. It is just like home here. There is another fellow in the room with me. Electric lights, nice bed and plenty of good things to eat. The Red Cross and K of C workers come around and give us books, chocolate and tobacco. We have American nurses here and they are very nice. I got up far enough to shave this morning and I surely needed it. I have been spending the rest of the day reading. We just had our supper. We had soup, lettuce, eggs, macaroni and some little cakes, everything was very good. Write to my old address and they will send it to me. Don't know how long I will be here. With love to all, your son

ALEX.

LETTER FROM LEO J. OSTRUM.

France, Sept. 10, 1918.

Dear Mother and Father—Just a few lines to let you know how I am doing. Am getting along fine can sit up a little every day. I thought it would be a long time before I could use my legs again, but I will be able to use them in a couple of months. Well, Mother, this is a fine place and they are very good to me—nothing to worry about. I went through a lot before I was wounded and a lot after, and gee, I will have an awful lot to tell you and Dad when I come home. And that will not be long, for everything is with the U. S. A., and I guess we boys will be glad of it. Winter is coming on and this part of the country is all hills. It is bad walking now and will be much worse in the winter. I had a letter from Clint Clark, and believe me I was glad to get it. He says he is getting along finely. I like this life very much but when a man gets wounded he is not much good afterward on the line. He thinks too much of home and that is not good for him as you have to keep your mind on what you are doing or you are out of luck. It is hard for me to sit up and write as it makes me sleepy so you will have to overlook the bum writing. It has taken me two days to write this letter, but I will try to keep one on the way so that you will get two a week and then you will be kept informed how I am getting along. I will be all right soon. Tell Dad to write a nice long letter and tell me all the news of Smethport and about the glass factory. I do not see any of the home papers since I left the company. Well, Mother, give my regards to all the boys that are left. Love to Irene and Nigene, not forgetting yourself and Dad.

I remain your loving son,
Prv. Leo J. Ostrum,
Base Hospital 26, Ward S. A. P. O., 717 via New York.

THIRTY-ONE MEN CALLED.

Quota of 31 men to entrain for Camp Greenleaf, Ga., in the five-day period beginning on October 21, has been assigned to the second district of McKean county, the order being received at the Smethport headquarters yesterday. The names of selectives to be summoned will be made known and notices will be mailed as soon as official orders for entrainment are received.

PRISONER MAKES TROUBLE.

William Rogers, one of the yeggmen charged with the robbery of Erlandson Brothers store at Clermont on June 27 and who has since been in jail awaiting trial, became angered because court was postponed this week and ran amuck in the cell room. During this period of rage he broke thirty-two panes of glass and terrorized some of the other prisoners. Sheriff Jones hearing of the trouble secured the company of Detective Walsh and Cleveland, who were in town, and entered the cell room. Rogers met him at the door of his cell and announced his intention of "getting" the sheriff. The prisoner was armed with two broomsticks which he brandished in a threatening manner. Sheriff Jones accepted the challenge and "tackled into" the unruly inmate. He received a severe blow across the arm but caught Rogers by the throat and forced him onto the bunk. At this stage of the game Detective Cleveland rapped Rogers with a billy and he went down and out for twenty minutes. Rogers is genuinely tough and has made trouble ever since his incarceration in the jail. Sometime ago the sheriff discovered that Rogers' sweetheart, a red-light lady, had endeavored to pass hacksaws to him through the bars. This damsel is now sought by the police of Bradford but has disappeared. Rogers' companion, Stevens, in the robbery at Clermont is now out on bail. It is said that Stevens' people, who reside in Philadelphia, are wealthy.

German Frightfulness Responsible for Man's Suicide

Sunday forenoon while Attorney C. W. Shattuck was taking a walk in the woods adjoining the County Home he discovered the body of a man hanging from a tree, all indications pointing to the fact that he had been dead some time. Mr. Shattuck at once notified Superintendent Taylor of the County Home and Mr. Taylor identified the man as Valentino Bumafacei, aged about 45 years, who had been an inmate of the Home, but had disappeared on Sept. 27.

The tree upon which Valentino ended his life was a big beech windfall and evidence showed that the man had deliberately gone about the business of ending his life. He left his coat on a log and walked up the large leaning trunk of the tree to where it crotched into large limbs. Seated on one of these the Italian made a rope from his suspenders and handkerchief, made one end fast to the limb and tied the other about his neck. Then sliding from the branch the tragic deed was accomplished as the fall probably broke his neck. When found the body was suspended with the toes fully a foot from the ground.

Coroner Heffner came Monday and made an investigation and Undertaker Sill of Bradford took the remains to that city for burial. Frank Vacillo of Lewis Run, a brother-in-law of the dead man was in charge of the funeral arrangements.

Some years ago Bumafacei, who was a hard working man accumulated about $2,000 and returned to Italy with his family. There he bought a small place and lived for some time, but found that in order to be comfortable for life he needed more money, and came back to America as the quickest way to earn it. When the Austrians and Germans invaded the northern Italian provinces, Bumafacei's little place was in their path and was as nearly wiped off the face of the earth as was possible and worst of all his whole family disappeared at the same time and the stricken man was never able to learn any tidings of their fate. He brooded over his great sorrow until he became mentally unbalanced and was brought to the Home. No doubt the uprooted tree brought to his diseased mind a picture of the havoc that had been wrought in his native land, and he ended it all there alone—another victim of Hun brutality.

ASEPTICO.

The Cold and Influenza preventative. Send a package to your boy in camp. Names of satisfied users given on application.

Get it before the sneeze gets U.

Call 120J. MRS R. T. LYLE.

adv41w1.

BACK UP THE FOURTH LOAN

WHAT'S BACK OF EVERY BOND?

A United States Liberty Bond is the safest, best secured investment in the entire world to-day.

Back of it are the almost unlimited resources of the richest country in the whole world.

The mineral wealth of our mountains, the agricultural wealth of our plains, the oil sweeping thru our soil, our river banks bristling with industrial plants, our cities with their wealth of real estate, our forests and our herds.

All of these and much more are the collateral our Government offers in its promise to pay back every dollar invested in the purchase of Liberty Bonds.

In order to accomodate those who cannot come earlier the

Grange National Bank
and
The Hamlin Bank & Trust Co.

Will be open Friday and Saturday evenings from 7. P. M. to 9. P. M.

Headquarters office
of the Council of Defense, Grand Central block, will be open from
9. A. M. until 9. P. M.

THE LID IS ON.

Smethport is strictly observing the instructions received Friday from the state board of health. The bars, poolrooms and theater were immediately closed, and Saturday forenoon a meeting of the school board decided to close the schools. The various churches decided to hold no services and all public meetings were called off. Monday, Superintendent of schools, Lillibridge notified the teachers of the county that the Institute, which was to have been held next week, was postponed until further notice. Superintendent Lillibridge had instructors and evening entertainment companies engaged for the week but was obliged to cancel their dates. He hopes to be able to arrange for the Institute soon after the health board restrictions are called off. The regular term of criminal court this week was postponed by Judge Bouton and jurors, witnesses and attorneys notified that they need not appear. The town is remarkably free from the disease, although it is claimed by some that the real influenza has made its appearance. So far the MINER knows at this writing no places have been quarantined. A letter from the state board of health explaining the situation appears elsewhere in today's issue.

Arthur J. Marks Is Another to Make Supreme Sacrifice

Another one from this vicinity has given his life for his country fighting a brutal foe in a foreign land. The following account of his life and glorious death is furnished by those who knew him well.

An official report in Washington, D. C., received here Oct. 3rd states that Private Arthur J. Marks, Co. 2, 168th Infantry, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Marks of Smethport R. F. D. 4, was killed in action, July 30.

He was born January 16, 1893 on the farm still owned by W. C. Marks and was reared there. He attended the Hamlin Township High School for two years after which he worked for the Marvindale Chemical Co. Three years ago he went to Muskegon, Mich. and was employed in the Piston Ring factory there. He became owner of a beautiful home there and a year later his brother, George, went there to make his home with him.

Arthur left for Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., November 21st last after which he left for France in February where he has been until he fell in action July 30th.

His letters which he wrote regularly show his earnest, eager spirit of a soldier's life, never complaining of any hardships but always satisfied with his lot. He was one of the many of our boys who are content to sacrifice their life upon the altar of freedom.

He won a host of friends wherever he went, all of whom deeply regret his loss and untimely death.

He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Marks of Smethport, three sisters, Elsie of Smethport, Mrs. J. F. Lehman and Helen of Clarion, Pa., and two brothers, George of Muskegon, Mich., and Lawrence of Smethport.

He belonged to the famous division known as "Rainbow Division."

KIND WORDS FROM AN OLD FRIEND.

Puget Sound Navy Yards, Wash.
October 2, 1918.

Ross, Old Friend—Will you kindly change the address of my MINER from Sawtelle, Calif., to Hot Springs, S. D., "B. M. S." that means Battle Mountain Sanitarium, where I am going to try to "bile" the rheumatism out o' my ol' bones.

Ross, I had the honor and pleasure of reading your poem, "A Boy from the Crossroads," at big patriotic meeting recently, and it made a real "hit". And there were high officers present too—including two rear admirals.

Oh, are not Gen. Hunter Liggett and the Pennsylvanians 'THE BOYS!'

With kindest regards to dear old friends—hoping to see you Christmas week.

Sincerely,
THOMAS HARRINGTON.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Millinery for every occasion. Our stock is complete. Dressmaking after November 1st, MRS CLAIR WHITE.

adv40w2

SENATOR SPROUL COMING HERE NEXT MONDAY

A message from County Republican Chairman G. Scott Smith of Kane yesterday informs the MINER that Senator William C. Sproul, candidate for governor; Hon. Edward E. Biedleman, candidate for lieutenant governor and Hon. James F. Woodward candidate for secretary of internal affairs, will visit McKean county, next Monday, October 14, and will be in Smethport from 2:30 to 3:30 p. m., at the Grand Central Hotel.

On account of the quarantine no public meeting can be held on this occasion, but the gentlemen will be glad to meet all their friends at the hotel during their stay, or as many of them as they can greet during the one hour of their visit.

These gentlemen will reach Bradford at 11:30 o'clock Monday forenoon and will leave for Smethport at 1:30, allowing one hour for the trip. They will leave here at 3:30 for Mt. Jewett, arriving there about 4 o'clock, and from that town will go to Kane, where they will spend the evening.

The quarantine by the state board of health interferes with the program mapped out for this trip, but the candidates can depend upon receiving an enthusiastic welcome wherever they go in Pennsylvania.

In the event of bad weather the visit to Smethport and Mt. Jewett will have to be canceled.

PRISONERS SENTENCED MONDAY.

In open court last Monday afternoon Judge Joseph W. Bouton listened to the pleas of various offenders and imposed the following sentences:

Cal McCarthy pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny. As this was his first appearance before the court, sentence was suspended.

James Smith pleaded guilty to the larceny of a pair of hame-covers from F. J. McKeirnan of Bush Hill. He was sentenced to two months in the county jail.

Gust Mlaza charged with assault and battery upon his wife told his story to the court. It seems that it was a family affair with another man in the case. Mlaza was fined $1 and costs, totaling nearly $30. He will undoubtedly produce the money this week and be discharged.

James Curry of Bradford needed three cents some time ago to make up the price of a drink. He asked a man for that amount and his arrest followed upon a charge of vagrancy. He had been in jail 55 days and the judge ordered his discharge.

Clyde Whipple of Bradford with two cases of assault and battery against him, pleaded guilty and was allowed to go that he might earn the money to pay the costs of the suits. Whipple has troubles of his own and was not entirely to blame in this last fracas. He must appear at the next term of court, however.

Harry Perotti of Kane was sentenced to pay the costs in a suit brought against him for selling cigarettes to a 16-year-old boy.

Ralph Orlando and Stanley Engle who are held on murder charges had their cases continued until next term.

All other cases were continued until the next term of court.

Jurors who were drawn for the term of court to have been held this week, but which was postponed on account of orders from the state board of health are hereby notified that they will not be called upon to appear at the next term of court as a new panel of jurors will be drawn.

TO PREVENT INFLUENZA.

Get a nasal atomizer from your druggist and an ounce or two of tincture of iodine. Mix two teaspoonsful of this and one teaspoonful of salt in a quart of warm water. Spray nose and throat with this night and morning.

Keep warm. Keep out of crowds. Keep the bowels open. Eat and sleep well. Breathe fresh air.

To Stop It—Go to bed immediately. Get a doctor as soon as you can. Keep quiet. Keep warm. Keep the bowels open. Shut the doors. Open the windows. Notify the board of health.—Philadelphia North American.

—A dollar saved is a dollar earned. Read Monheimer's ad in to-day's MINER for particulars.

—E. W. Workley will undoubtedly be the next postmaster of Smethport. His name for that office has been sent to the U. S. Senate for confirmation.

WHAT IS YOUR SHARE?

Let your full subscription be your answer to the question of how you will share in the coming victory. Be true to yourself and to the men who are fighting for you. Here is a table that will help you to figure out how many Bonds to buy in the Fourth Liberty Loan:

IF I HAVE DEPENDENT ON ME:	NONE	ONE	TWO	THREE	FOUR	5 or More
$20 TO $25, I SHOULD BUY	$150	100	50	50	50	50
$25 TO $30, I SHOULD BUY	200	150	100	100	50	50
$30 TO $35, I SHOULD BUY	250	200	150	150	100	100
$35 TO $40, I SHOULD BUY	300	250	200	150	100	100
$40 TO $45, I SHOULD BUY	350	300	250	200	150	150
$45 TO $50, I SHOULD BUY	[illegible]	400	300	250	200	200
$50 TO $60, I SHOULD BUY	[illegible]	500	300	300	300	250
$60 TO $70, I SHOULD BUY	700	600	450	400	400	300
$70 TO $80, I SHOULD BUY	800	700	600	500	500	400
$80 TO $90, I SHOULD BUY	1000	900	800	700	600	500
$90 TO $100, I SHOULD BUY	1200	1100	900	900	800	700
$100 TO $120, I SHOULD BUY	1500	1400	1300	1200	1100	1000

And Those of Larger Incomes Should Buy Proportionately Larger Amounts.

This scale has been worked out by the Liberty Loan Committee, with the help of labor leaders. If it is followed the wage-earner will have done his full part to make the Fourth Liberty Loan a success.

THE PEACE OUR SOLDIERS WANT THE PEACE OUR WAR MOTHERS WANT

The Stars and Stripes, the official newspaper published by the soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, says editorially about the enemy peace offensive:

"Let the weak hearted who are dreaming of a compromise; let the pacifists who are talking a peace by agreement; the the sideliners who who have had enough of war; let the secretly inclined pro-Germans who think this war should end without a decision—let them, one and all know, once and for all that for the American Expeditionary Force there is no such word as 'Peace' with the Huns unbeaten. The man who talks of peace today, except through victory, is a traitor."

The enemy peace offensive is likened to the action of German machine-gun crews in the Vesle fighting, when they fought and killed Americans until they were surrounded, then shouted "Kamerad."

The mothers of the American soldiers in France want the same peace their sons demand. All the courage of the ancient Spartan mother is in the hearts of the women of America.

The object of the Fourth Liberty Loan is to bring that peace—a just peace, a righteous peace, an American peace.

One $50 Bond will buy 30 steel helmets. Oh, Buy! Buy!

We can't smash the Hun with wishes.
BUY BONDS

This is time to remember that the soldier doesn't lend his life—he gives it! Don't fail with your Liberty Loan subscription.

SEVEN REASONS FOR SAVING

Save for your country's sake, because it is now spending millions a day and must find most of the money out of savings.

Save for your own sake, because work and wages are plentiful, and as prices are high now, a dollar will buy more after the war.

Save, because when you spend you make other people work for you, and the work of everyone is needed now to win the war.

Save, because by saving you make things cheaper for everyone, especially for those who are poorer than you.

Save, because by going without you relieve the strain on ships, docks, and railways, and make transportation cheaper and quicker.

Save, because by saving you set an example that makes it easier for the next man to save. "A saving nation is an earning nation.

Save, because every time you save you help twice, first when you don't spend and again when you lend to the the nation.—The Commonwealth.

[illegible] over 1000 [illegible] Buy more.

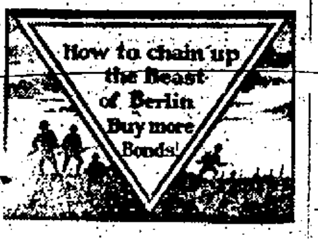
THE COUNTY QUOTAS

The following are the allotments of the Fourth Liberty Loan for the counties of Pennsylvania embraced in the Third Federal Reserve District:

Dist. No.	County.	Quota.
16	Adams County	2,091,950
25	Bedford	787,500
9	Berks	11,148,100
26	Blair	3,901,500
33	Bethlehem, City of	4,756,300
4	Bucks (Lower)	1,418,000
5	Bucks (Middle)	881,450
6	Bucks (Upper)	1,207,500
27	Cambria	8,728,250
23	Centre	1,115,050
11	Carbon, Luzerne, Sullivan, Bradford, Wyoming	394,200
34	Chester (Northeast)	1,869,200
35	Chester (Northwest)	2,868,700
36	Chester (South)	5,138,200
28	Clearfield	1,670,050
22	Clinton	2,610,000
39	Cumberland	
18	Dauphin, Perry and Juniata	10,108,450
1	Delaware	5,998,500
29	Elk and Cameron	1,314,050
17	Fulton and Franklin	3,980,800
24	Huntingdon	1,406,550
14	Lancaster	12,533,150
13	Lebanon	3,425,800
8	Lehigh	7,172,200
21	Lycoming	5,763,450
32	Lackawanna, Susquehanna and Wayne	22,030,550
2	Main Line Section	1,453,550
30	McKean	3,380,750
41	Mifflin	1,168,400
3	Montgomery (Northern)	9,274,300
7	Montgomery (Southern)	1,483,500
38	Monroe and Pike	1,282,000
20	Montour and Columbia	2,812,450
10	Northampton	5,748,400
19	Northumberland	4,677,050
37	Potter	838,600
12	Schuylkill	8,677,600
31	Tioga	1,682,200
40	Union and Snyder	1,636,450
15	York	8,698,350

This is a total of $202,905,310 for the forty-one districts in the State of Pennsylvania outside of the City of Philadelphia, embraced in the Third Federal Reserve District.

We want to give the Hohenzollern dynasty a real "die nasty" time of it!


How to chain up the Beast of Berlin
Buy more Bonds!

THE HOME FRONT

The battle front in Europe is not the only American front. There is a home front, and our people at home should be as patriotic as our men in uniform in foreign lands.

Every American soldier who has fallen in France, every American sailor who has died for his country's cause has given his life for his people. Surely we, their people, can lend our money to our Nation, their country.

The Fourth Liberty Loan is the fighting loan. Its great success will bring comfort and encouragement and a deep sense of pride to our Army and our Navy, and to our Allies; it will bring discouragement to our enemies. Its success means American victory, Prussian defeat.

The fourth loan is the fighting loan, the soldiers' loan.

WHAT IS THE LIBERTY LOAN?

It's forts and it's ships and it's shining guns,
It's squadrons that sweep the sea.
It's all of the circling band of steel
That shall keep all the home shores free.
It's grub and it's warmth for the sailor lad
Far out on the wintry foam,
For the brave jack tar, as he fights afar,
It's the good old "Money from home."

WHAT IS THE LIBERTY LOAN?

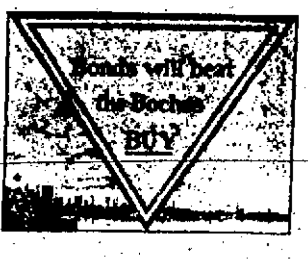
It's rifle and helm and it's bayonet,
It's shovel and shard and shell
For the soldier boy in the olive drab,
Out there on the edge of hell.
It's the soaring wings of the whirring planes
That battle on high alone,
For the lad who is daring "Over there"
It's the good old "Money from home."

WHAT IS THE LIBERTY LOAN?

It's succor and life for a bleeding world.
It's the glimmer of Peace at dawn.
It's the strength of a mighty arm to strike.
It's the gleam of a great sword, drawn.
But, more than all, it's the pledge of love
To the lads whom we call "Our own."
To the boys on land, afloat, on high,
It's the good old "Money from home."

—By Ralph E. McMillin.

One $50 Bond will buy six Army blankets. Buy more bonds.


Bonds will beat the Boches
BUY

One $100 Bond will feed a soldier eight months. Buy more.

WE HATED THE LIARS

When as wee youngsters in school together, we hated the liars and the telltales. Once we found them out, we never really trusted them again. And it is the same way in our older years—we never really trust those we have found lying and telling tales.

In a world way, the Germans have proved themselves the most consistent and despicable liars of all times. That is why we do not trust them—why we must win the war through to a finish. And that is why we do not dare accept at face value any rumor or talk that in anyway has to do with the Germans. Truth comes from them only by accident.

Now that they are encountering defeat on every side, the Germans may very likely redouble their efforts to save some of the wreckage by adroit lying—so keep your eyes open and demand proof of every story you hear.

The more we oversubscribe the Fourth Loan the fewer loans will there be for the future.

KEEP ON FIGHTING!

"Optimism at present may be our greatest danger. One dollar loaned now may be better than ten dollars loaned later."

INFLUENZA.

October 2, 1918

From: The Acting Commissioner of Health

To: Board of Health of Pennsylvania

Subject: Influenza

"Influenza is apparently rapidly becoming epidemic in the eastern part of the United States. It is imperative that Health Authorities be prepared to cope with this epidemic, that they shall be prepared to issue advice concerning preventive measures that may be helpful in averting serious outbreaks of the disease and that they now prepare to render relief even before the disease becomes epidemic. [illegible] America in 1889 and 1890, [illegible] from [illegible] and complications [illegible] serious complications. Mild cases may run a course of from three days to a week. A large proportion [illegible] may continue [illegible] already lowered [illegible] other diseases.

This disease, which is apparently the same type of influenza that [illegible] cessive.

Your citizens should now and until the epidemic wave has entirely subsided be urged to practice every care in the way of personal and domestic hygiene; to secure clean, wholesome food of considerable variety; to watch the organs of elimination and avoid constipation, at least one free movement of the bowels should be obtained daily. They should be especially urged to keep in the fresh air as much as possible, night and day, and to avoid spending time in crowded places of entertainment or diversion. Especial attention should be called to the dangers of travel in crowded trolleys or railway cars and to overcrowded living conditions. It would be well to urge wide open windows, throwing up of shades and removal of awnings, and of utilizing the best of all air purifications, sunshine.

It would be well to urge upon your citizens the avoidance of fatigue of every sort, as nothing lowers resistance to this disease as much as fatigue. Urge regularity of meals, regularity of habits and avoidance of dissipation and especially alcoholic dissipation.

As a means of prevention, call attention in posters, in circulars and in newspaper articles to the need of care when early symptoms develop resembling "colds", and insist that such persons remain as nearly as possible on their own premises. Those convalescent should be urged to remain on their own premises for at least a week after fever subsides and longer when cough persists. Should the disease become unduly prevalent in your community, all places where persons congregate in numbers should be closed. Probably the public schools may need to be closed in some communities later, but for the present the concensus of medical public health opinion would be that children in well ventilated school rooms are reasonably safe, certainly much safer than in moving picture halls and other places badly ventilated.

Influenza is spread by infectious particles thrown off while coughing and sneezing. Probably nothing would better fix the attention to the need of covering the mouth and nose with a handkerchief when coughing and nothing would better fix the attention of your citizens upon the danger of infection from the droplets of moisture thrown off while coughing and sneezing than for you now to enfore the anti-spitting act. A few arrests made each week of persons spitting on sidewalks, railway platforms, in railway carriages or other public places would fix the attention of your citizens upon this sort of care in a way that would offer protection against respiratory diseases now and in future. We therefore, strongly urge that such examples be made now.

Many communities believe it to be of great advantage to have influenza made reportable. Should you take such action probably it would be well to place in the hands of every adult having the disease and in the hands of parents of children having the disease a circular of instructions urging destruction of sputum during the height of the disease and for a week of convalescence, of its collection in handkerchiefs or sputum cups by ambulatory cases and to place such individuals on their honor to remain away from public gatherings for a full week after fever subsides.

Doctors and nurses may protect themselves by masking the patient with gauze or a towel when working about the sick just as we always do in making careful examination of the tuberculosis. All attendants and visitors should carefully cleanse hands with soap and water and all bed linen and utensils should be disinfected frequently by boiling.

B. Franklin Royer.

FOOD CONTROL SAVES PUBLIC IMMENSE SUMS

Two Hundred Million Dollars Is Pennsylvania's Share.

"CORNERS" WERE PREVENTED

Food in Plenty Supplied the People by Restriction and Regulation in Supplies and Prices, Mr. Heinz Reports

The Food Administration has saved vast [illegible] as well as assured them an adequate supply of food. This fact is made clear in the annual report of Howard H. Heinz, Food Administrator for Pennsylvania, [illegible] have been able to [illegible] necessities.

The Food Administration has prevented this by its "fair price list" system and although they have not been able to keep prices as low as they would have liked, still "corners" in food have been prevented.

Some Astonishing Figures.

In wheat flour there is a normal consumption of about 9,000,000 barrels in Pennsylvania and the Food Administration has by regulation effected a saving in prices of from $10 to $12 per barrel. Left to the law of supply and demand flour would have reached a price of $25 a barrel. This on flour alone, means a saving of at least ninety million dollars to Pennsylvanians.

In sugar the figures are even greater. Uncontrolled the price would have soared to at least 25 cents a pound, as was the case in the Bermudas, and with a normal consumption of seven hundred and twenty million pounds in the State there is shown roughly, a saving of about one hundred million dollars. In these two items alone, the Food Administration saved the people of the State almost two hundred million dollars in actual money.

The Food Administration began in March, 1917, as the Department of Food Supply of the Committee of Public Safety, and Mr. Howard Heinz, of Pittsburgh, was appointed director by the Governor in May of the same year. Mr. Heinz, first assembled an Advisory Committee composed of Lewis S. Sadler, of Carlisle; J. S. Crutchfield, E. V. Babcock, Judge Joseph Buffington, W. L. Clause, A. W. Mellon, all of Pittsburgh; M. E. Bushong, of Quarryville; C. B. Ewing, of Mt. Union; M. C. Kennedy, of Chambersburg; M. S. McDowell, of State College; Lieutenant Governor Frank B. McClain, of Lancaster; John McSparren, of Furniss; E. L. Tustin, H. D. Irwin, J. Russell Smith, and Mrs. Charles M. Lea, all of Philadelphia.

This organization did most excellent work and continued in existence until in August when the United States Food Administration was created by Congress and Herbert Hoover was made United States Food Administrator.

The Federal Administration.

President Wilson, through Mr. Hoover, appointed Mr. Heinz Federal Food Administrator for Pennsylvania, and to avoid duplication of effort, it became necessary to form one general organization. Mr. Heinz, immediately organized this department to meet the increased duties which accrued from his Federal appointment and the Food Administration in Pennsylvania is now organized in twenty-one divisions, each under a chief of division, who serves without salary.

One of the first works of the Administration was to insure the complete harvesting of the Pennsylvania crops and this was successfully accomplished through school boy labor and other means. The Division of Distribution and Markets successfully established curb markets in the larger cities, and the number of them was increased during the past year.

Conserving State's Food.

In conservation of food a State-wide campaign was begun and the schools, churches, the women of the State, fraternal organizations and every other means of spreading this knowledge was utilized. A Food Demonstration Railroad Train was also operated in the autumn of 1917 during the summer of the present year. It has been attended by remarkable success.

The Division of Enforcement or Legal Department investigates all violations of the food regulations, correcting those which are due to ignorance, and penalizing only the most willful offenders. The work of the division has been vastly supplemented by a corps of field agents or inspectors, recently organized, which has the entire State under surveillance.

The hotels and restaurants have strongly supported the Food Administration and more than eight thousand pledge cards which bind their signers to observe the Food Administration regulations are on file. It is estimated that the saving in wheat alone from November, 1917, to May, 1918, was [illegible] pounds and at least more than [illegible] pounds. From February to May, 1918, the hotels and restaurants saved about 3,000,000 pounds of sugar.

WILL RAISE MORE MONEY

This District Promises to Take Bigger Share of Fourth Loan—How Plans Are Made.

The Philadelphia district is planning to raise $500,000,000 in the Fourth Liberty Loan, which is double the quota of the third loan. The city's share of the district quota will be $250,000,000, figured on this basis, or as much as the whole district aimed at in the last loan.

In round figures, this total will give Eastern Pennsylvania, outside of Philadelphia, a quota of $200,000,000; New Jersey, South of Trenton, $35,000,000, and the entire state of Delaware, $15,000,000. These four sections compose the Third Federal Reserve District. The quotas are based on the bank resources of each section, just as that of the whole district is based on its banking resources.

[illegible] its kind in the world.

J. H. Burton, special agent of the Treasury Department, who has been traveling through the entire country in interest of the honor roll and honor flag system, says that this district has the most perfectly organized committee of the twelve districts.

"I have been in every large city of the country working with the Liberty Loan committees. I have had a chance to observe them in a way that no [illegible]," he said. "I can say from this knowledge that the district with its center in Philadelphia surpasses all of them in its organization for the Liberty Loan drives."

WHAT YOU SAVE

When the American people locked up their automobiles for another gasless Sunday, they saved enough money to provide General Pershing's Army with 5000 machine guns, costing $250 each.

They saved enough money to buy food for the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe for two whole days.

They saved enough money to provide General Pershing's army with 2,800,000 hand grenades.

They saved enough money to pay for 35,784 completely equipped rifles which the American infantryman carries when he goes into conflict.

These figures were revealed in a Treasury statement, appealing to the American public to turn its savings from abstinence into War Savings Stamps or set them aside for investment in Liberty Bonds. The Treasury statement reminded the public that these savings which are being effected are of no value to the Government in its prosecution of the war unless they are made available for its use.

The Fuel Administration reported that the saving of gasoline on just one gasless Sunday amounted to five million gallons which, valued at 25 cents a gallon, meant a saving to American pocketbooks of $1,250,000. In transportation alone this meant a saving of 625 tank cars for an average haul of two hundred miles.

The rubber saved by giving tires a day's rest would be sufficient to equip 3500 motor trucks for the American Army with tires capable of running five thousand miles.

The Treasury reminder called attention to the fact that labor and material essential to the conduct of the war arise from either of these three sources:

1st, released by abstinence of people.
2d, imported from neutral countries.
3d, obtained by making inroads on accumulated supplies or equipment.

To what extent with which, by saving, can we carry on the war by means of current abstinence, we shall be better off when the war is over. Whatever we import we must ultimately pay for through some form of exports, which will mean that we must later deny ourselves the things that we fail now to deny ourselves. To the extent to which we draw on accumulated supplies or equipment, we are putting ourselves in a worse condition to carry on production when the war is over and competition is again keen.

Through the effective blockade of Germany, Germany has been compelled to pay for the war, to a great extent—through current abstinence. At least she has been prevented from importing commodities to any important extent. On the other hand, Germany has been compelled to use up her accumulated supplies and equipment. Even after using what she has stolen from Belgium, Poland and other invaded countries, Germany will be found to have required copper from her roofs and gutters; her machinery and equipment will be worn out and run down and she must, when the war is over, replenish exhausted capital before she can be properly prepared to turn out any considerable volume of current production.

The moral which the Treasury Department points out as a result of the gasless Sunday is that it is important in our conduct of the war to pay as we go as far as possible by abstinence from current consumption and that abstinence in itself contributes to the winning of the war only as to that degree with which the money saved is made available to the Government by investment in War Savings Stamps or Liberty Bonds.

"We're getting along with less coal now"

"I counted the number of shovelfuls yesterday and I believe we'll be able to get through the winter with two or three tons less than last year."

That's what the Perfection Oil Heater is doing for over 3,000,000 homes and it will do it for *you*. Perfections are *safe* and when you use

ATLANTIC Rayolight OIL

your Perfection will respond with an intense, radiant, smokeless, odorless heat the minute you strike the match.

Why Atlantic Rayolight Oil? Because it is so highly refined and purified. It gives most heat per gallon yet costs no more than ordinary kerosene.

Use it in your lamps and lanterns, too. You will get a clear, brilliant light, and without having charred wicks all the time, either.

The best time for you to buy your Perfection Oil Heater is right *now*. Your dealer has them—reasonably priced—$5.65 to $10.00.

The Atlantic Refining Company
Everywhere in Pennsylvania and Delaware

Rayo Lamps

For *perfect* results, always use Rayo Lamps. The ideal light for all purposes. Made of best materials. Designs for every room. Ask your dealer.

Rayo Lanterns

Your best friend on dark, stormy nights. Never blow out or jar out. Construction insures perfect oil combustion. Ask your dealer.

The Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign.

OPENS SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28,

This loan will be about double the amount of any previous loan, and every one must subscribe for a larger amount than ever before.

This Bank will help you finance your purchase of bonds.

THE GRANGE NATIONAL BANK,
Smethport, Pa.

McKean County Miner

Smethport, Pa., Thursday October, 10.

—Anderson & Carlson, the shoe men, advertise fall footwear this week.

—Mrs. Enos Southwick, who is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Abbey, is reported ill.

—B. T. Garlick's advertisement this week contains a very important announcement. Don't fail to read it.

—Miss Carrie McGowan of the Bell Telephone office is off duty this week on acount of illness.

—Henry J. Rice has received the welcome news from his brother, Charles N. Rice, who is a soldier at Camp Lee, that he has entirely recovered from an attack of influenza.

—George H. Lathrap and Weva M. Shimer of Rochester, N. ., were united in marriage at the M. E. Parsonage, Monday, October 7. Rev A. Gregson officiating.

—Charles Shultz, who has been the expert machine operator at the Democrat office for the past several months, received his call last week and is now a soldier in the service of the U. S. at Camp Slocum, N. Y. Mr. Shultz is a popular young man who has many friends in Smethport who wish him the best of good fortune.

—Guy McCoy secretary of the Council of National Defense, wishes people to know that complete files of the Stars and Stripes, the news-paper published by American soldiers in France can be found at the headquarters in the Central block and are open to any persons who may care to read them. Complete file of the Hog Island News, the shipbuilders journal is also on hand.

—The Fry Company has an interesting change of advertisement this week.

—See change in the advertisement of the Lindholm Grocery. Interesting items are advertised.

—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Mencer received word of the dangerous illness of their son, Archie, at Camp Lee, Va., and Mr. Mencer left for the camp on Saturday. A dispatch from him Saturday night said the boy was out of danger and would probably soon recover. He is suffering with influenza.

—William Glavin, the well known shoemaker, met with an accident Sunday that will confine him to his home for some time. He was gathering apples at his farm near East Smethport, fell from a tree and broke his right leg. Some months ago Mr. Glavin badly injured the same leg by a fall in his barn, as a matter of fact was not abe to do much walking without the aid of crutches when this latest accident befell him. Reports yesterday said he was resting comfortably but it will be a long time before he is able to be around again. Mr. Glavin has the sympathy of the MINER for he is indeed having hard luck.

—Gerald R. Newton, aged 16 years, of Lafayette, Pa., died Saturday afternoon in Kansas City, where he is attending a U. S. automobile school. The young man has been in Kansas City only two weeks and was a victim of influenza. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Newton of Lafayette, left Saturday for Kansas City upon receipt of the notice of their son's illness. At Buffalo they were advised that his condition was critical but they continued on their journey. Shortly after the news of the young man's death was received by relatives here. Mr. and Mrs. Newton are expected to arrive in the city with the body about noon Wednesday.—Bradford Star-Record.

DEATH OF HELEN M. KIDDER.

With the falling leaves of autumn to sing her requiem one of Smethport's fair daughters was laid to rest Tuesday afternoon in Rose Hill cemetery. We who knew best her sunny, cheery disposition thought it most appropriate that the sun shone so brightly.

Helen Marian Kidder, younger daughter of Alfred H. and the late Elizabeth A. Kidder, was born in Smethport, October 9, 1895 and died October 5, 1918, lacking 4 days of her 23rd year of life. She was a graduate of the local High School, class of 1913. She was a member of the Conanada Campfire Girls, and of the P. H. P. For a number of years she has been a member of the M. E. church, and at the time of her death belonged to Miss Carrie Day's Sunday School Class.

Her death came as a shock to the community, following a very brief illness of pneumonia.

Besides her father, she is survived by one sister, Norine Kidder, and her grandmother, Mrs. K. E. Kidder, of the home.

The funeral services was held at the home at 2 p. m. Tuesday, restricted however, to the immediate family and friends to comply with the ruling of the State Board of Health in regard to crowds. Rev. Gregson of the M. E. church officiated at the service; and later at the cemetery, where many friends joined the family.

Among those from out of town who were present were the following: Mrs. A. H. Kidder of Clermont, Mrs. Mead Buell, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Buell Mrs. I. J. Cooper, Mr. Lyle Turner, all of Bolivar, N. Y., Mrs. Elvin Burlingame of Erie, Pa., and Mrs. A. B. Kidder of Canton, Ohio.

God, in His all-wise providence, has taken her in the flower of her young womanhood. We mourn our loss which is her gain; but the blessed hope is ours; that in the better land some day we shall meet, where [illegible] are no more.

Miss Kidder was the youngest daughter of Alfred Kidder, sister of Miss Norine and granddaughter of Mrs. K. E. Kidder. [illegible] she lived until Oct [illegible] and would have been 23 years old. She had suffered with a severe [illegible] for about a week but did not take to her bed until [illegible] which she was [illegible] until Saturday morning Oct. 5th, the same evening at 10.15 raising upward her serene and confident eyes; seemed an angel prepared to take her flight to Heaven—the spirit gently fled. Miss Kidder's mother, died about twelve years ago and since that time the two sisters have been more closely attached to each other than they probably would have been under other circumstances. Miss Helen graduated from the Smethport High School and was a member of the Camp Fire Girls. Deeply does the loss of this amiable girl effect the younger set and it is with deep regret that they could not conscientiously attend the religious services in a body. The Camp Fire Girls are loyal and feel they must stand as an example of obedience to not only the State, but local board of health, in obeying their request at this time.

Rev. Arthur Gregson of the M. E. church, of which Miss Kidder was a faithful member, had charge of the religious service. Lovingly and most tenderly the body was laid to rest on Tuesday, Oct. the 8th, on the hill side in Rose Hill cemetery, overlooking the house where she was born and if she sees and feels and hears, perhaps she would say—

And when I am asleep;
Beneath the trees,
Where the evening star so
plainly sees,
I laugh at the lore and pride
of man,
At the sophist schools and the
learned clan;
For what are they all in their
high conceit
When man at last—
With God must meet?

DEATH OF JOHN P. MAIZE

Mrs. John P. Maize of Kane received a message Wednesday, October 2nd, that her husband was very low in the Corry hospital with pneumonia. He had been working in Corry for the past five weeks. She hired a car to take her there but he died before she reached the hospital. She brought the remains home to Kane the same night. He was buried Sunday at Greenwood twelve miles from Marionville. He was 24 years old, leaves a widow and 3 small children. Mrs. Maize was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Alcock of this place.

Mrs. Alcock, mother of Mrs. Violet Maize, went to Kane last Wednesday night upon hearing of the illness of her son-in-law. Mr. Alcock, Mrs. Cooper and William Alcock attended the funeral, leaving here Saturday night and returning Monday.

DEATH OF DR. G. B. YOUNG.

Entered into life Eternal, Tuesday Morning, October 1, 1918, Dr. Gardiner Byron Young, aged 58 years, 9 months and 4 days.

Dr. Young was the youngest child of Arthur and Lucinda Hume (Stull) Young. Born at Farmers Valley December 26, 1859. He attended school at Farmers Valley, later graduated at Alfred University. He then entered Bellevue Medical School, N. Y. City Receiving his diploma in 1886. He located at Eldred, Pa., where he married Miss Ada B. Roberts in 1887. In 1897 he moved to Geneva, N. Y. He was a member of most of the Medical Associations of the County and State. For many years President of the Board of Health. A member of Ark Lodge F. and A. M. of Geneva, and the Elks Club. Also President of Geneva City Hospital Staff for many years. He was a communicant of the St Peters church.

He is survived by a wife, Ada B. Roberts Young; twin daughters, Mrs. Henry W. Roenke, 18 Elmwood Ave., and Mrs. Hubert Flaherty of Muscle Shoals, Alabama. Also three grandchildren Gardiner Julius and Henry Merrill Roenke, and Margaret Flaherty.

Dr. Young was an eager and intelligent reader, and student of his chosen profession. He was a most agreeable companion for persons of all ages. Tender and kind with a keen sense of humor and understanding of human nature. No one could fail to appreciate his gentle kindness, and loving ministering to the sick and afflicted. Untiring in his efforts ever ready to do the utmost for those in need. He was greatly beloved and will be held in loving memory by all classes of society.

"Faith-journeys end in welcome to, the weary, and Heaven the hearts true home, will come at last."

DEATH OF ABE J. WARSHOFSKY.

Many Smethport people will be saddened to read the foregoing headline as perhaps no more genuinely popular man ever lived in the town. He was always genial and generous, ready to lend a helping hand and one of the most companionable of men. He left Smethport about fifteen years ago, but his friends never forgot Abe Warshofsky and his memory will be cherished for many years to come.

Abraham J. Warshofsky was about sixty years of age. His death occurred in Brooklyn, N. Y., after a long and severe illness last Friday. He was a brother of Mrs. H. W. Rubin of this place, and for twenty-five years or more was a partner with H. W. Rubin under the firm name of H. W. Rubin & Co. After leaving Smethport he embarked in business in Rochester, N. Y., and later in Brooklyn, N. Y., where the bereaved wife, one daughter, Rosalin, and one son, Harold now reside. The funeral was held Sunday last at 2 o'clock.

Among his other business activities while a Smethport resident was the owning of the Smethport Bottling Works and he was also in the wholesale liquor business. He was an ideal business man, enterprising and honest, and a most valuable citizen to the town. His departure from here was greatly regretted by all, and we have it from one who knows that Smethport and Smethport people always occupied a warm place in his heart. A good man has gone to his final reward

BOROUGH COUNCIL MEETING.

A regular meeting of the borough Council was called to order by the president C. M. Colegrove at 8 o'clock p. m., Monday, October 7th, 1918.

Members Present: C. M. Colegrove, Joseph S. Hull, B. T. Garlick, Claude Hackett and John A. Lindholm.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved.

The following bills were read and on motion of Hackett, seconded by Garlick were ordered to be paid.

Chas W. Masser, Grease	1.50
Anson S. Burdick, plumbing	10.62
R. C. Gleason, oath	1.75
Smethport Water Co., water to Jan. 1, 1919	47.50
W. F. Specht, telegram	.90
John J. Halstrom, street com.	75.00
L. D. Gifford, labor	62.00
Thos. H. Morrison, salary Aug. and Sept.	25.00
C. B. Dickinson, police	70.00
C. B. Dickinson, special police	13.00
Otto Butler, special police	16.00
Fred A. Herriman, special police	24.00
McKean Democrat, printing	7.40

Treasurer Lemmler makes the following report:

Balance on hand after August bills	$186.22
Received from Justice A. W. Colegrove, fines	20.00
Bell Telephone Co., pole license to June 30, 1919	65.75
R. C. Gleason to 1918 duplicate	500.00
	771.97
Burgess Warley Gifford, pays in for fines, etc.	83.00
Justice R. C. Gleason, pays in for fines, etc.	18.00

The following communication from J. D. O'Neil State Highway Commissioner dated October 4, 1918, was read "I am enclosing herein for your files duly executed copy of agreement covering the construction of section of State Highway Routes Nos. 96 and 277 lying within your Borough. Applications No. 576 and 575.

The contract for the construction of road in Keating Township and your Borough has been awarded Bunce and Carl of Olean, N. Y."

On motion of Hackett and Hull the Secretary was ordered to purchase five gallons of disinfectant for lock-up.

On motion of Hackett and Garlick the meeting was adjourned at 8:45 p. m.

Wm. F. Specht, Secy.

BOND BUYERS WANTED.

Several things are operating to slow down the Fourth Liberty Loan Drive, and the most important of them all is the impression held by many people that the German peace talk, that the war will soon be ended, if that idea can be established it will make the task of raising the amount of the Loan that much harder. Nothing would please Germany more than to see a failure in the United States of this great effort to raise money. It is important that all citizens should keep in mind that now is the time to come forward and subscribe for the Bonds. Public Meetings have been suspended by rulings from the State Board of Health on account of the influenza epidemic, and its up to every good loyal man and woman to make it his or her duty to come personally to either of the banks in Smethport or call on any solicitor and subscribe. We must keep in mind that the six billion dollars which the Government is borrowing from the people is practically all contracted for and spent. The question of war or peace must have no effect on raising of this amount. It must be raised and will be raised, if you do your part. If we should fail in this effort, Germany and German sympathizers would be highly pleased. American boys faced the bridge over which the Hun hordes tried to pass at Chateau-Thierry. American shells, bought with Your Liberty Bonds, stopped the advance of Germanys choicest fighters. No man rich or poor, capitalist or laborer, has done his full duty until he has bought all the Bonds he has the cash to pay for, and all he can possibly buy and pay for on the installment plan.

M. S. GEARY,
District Chairman

FOR SALE.

Three teams, weight 2000 and 2600. Call or write Ira L. Taylor, Smethport R. F. D. ad38w4***

MILLINERY FOR FALL.

We are ready for your fall trade with the season's choice offerings in millinery. This season's offerings are especially beautiful and every woman will be interested in our display. We cordially invite you to call and see if your particular style is not here. Every effort is made to please our patrons. CARRIE CLARK.
ad36wtf.

SEED CORN CLUB.

Last spring two quarts of seed corn of the earliest variety possible were sent to each of twenty five boys in the county. The purpose of this was first of all to increase in the county good early maturing corn. And secondly to interest in agriculture good young men by doing the work through them.

On September 10th, at the fair one could have found very good seed corn produced by these boys and since that no doubt many more of the boys have seed corn. Six prizes were awarded on these exhibits at the fair. And each boy is requested to return to the Farm Bureau Office equal amount to that given him last spring. And this in turn to be given to other boys next spring to increase.

I do advise every farmer who desires to mature corn to get some seed from one of these boys. You will find one in practically every community, but you may write to the Farm Bureau Office in order to locate the Seed.

Smethport Potato Club.

The Smethport Potato Club was asked to exhibit their potatoes at the fair, at which time ten prizes were awarded these exhibits alone. These boys and girls did this work in addition to their regular club work since their final exhibits are to be made in their local school houses.

I hope that more adults will encourage the youngsters in this kind of

New
Fall
Hats.

REASONABLE PRICES
Considering everything.

H. W. RUBIN & SON

The Reliable Clothiers
Smethport, Pa.

YOU CANNOT

afford to insure yourself; otherwise you would not need insurance.

The same reasons that prompted you to carry insurance should, upon due inquiry, admonish you perhaps to take out more insurance, because of the increased cost of building materials, labor, and nearly every other item of expense entering into the cost of making repairs, or of re-building, after a fire. Ask

Burdick's Insurance Agency & Music Store
305 W. MAIN ST. SMETHPORT, PA.

USED CAR SALE

MASTER SIX CHALMERS, Continental Motor—Seven Passenger, cost $2650.00, Paint, Upholstering, etc., in fine condition. Tires good. Brand new $55.00 Storage Battery. Guaranteed in good mechanical condition. Price $595.00

1916 STUDEBAKER, 4 cylinder, 7 Passenger. Engine in good condition. Brand new rear tires. Price $495.00

NEW MAXFER STUDEBAKER, One and a Half Ton Truck. Bosch High Tension Magneto. Large Stake Body, Windshield and Top. In fine running order. All new tires. Big Bargain. Price $595.00

REO TRUCK, capacity 1500 lbs. Stake Body. New up-to-date carbureator, solid tires, rear ones new. Runs good, pulls good, and will do more work than the best team of horses. Price $125.00

TERMS: One half cash, balance on monthly payments.

BACKUS NOVELTY CO.
SMETHPORT, PA.

McKean County Miner

HARRY L. BACKUS, Owner.
ROSS K. KNAPP, Editor and Manager

Entered at the Post-Office at Smethport, Pa., as second-class matter

Smethport, Pa., Thursday, October 10. 1918.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Governor,
WILLIAM C. SPROUL,
of Chester County.

For Lieutenant-Governor
EDWARD E. BIEDLEMAN
of Dauphin County.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs:
JAMES F. WOODWARD,
of Allegany County.

For Congressmen-at-Large
MAHLON M. GARLAND,
of Allegany County.
THOMAS S. CRAGO,
of Greene County.
WILLIAM J. BURKE,
of Allegheny County.
ANDERSON H. WALTERS,
of Cambria County.

For Representative in Congress
EVAN J. JONES
of Bradford.

For Members of Assembly
C. W. CATLIN
of Port Allegany.
J. A. FITZGIBBON
of Bradford.

It is not boasting but a fact that is being proven every day that the introduction of American methods into the war in Europe has turned the tide of victory toward the allies. Not only the magnificent bravery and unconquerable spirit of our fighting men but the introduction of doing big things in a big way. With all due despect to the gallant fighting qualities of the British and French they go about the preparation for the big things of war with a deliberateness that is maddening to the American idea. Their railroads are "dinky" from an American standpoint and their methods of preparing and shipping supplies, moving large bodies of troops and conveying and caring for the wounded are antiquated, viewed from our standpoint. The lateral railroad running behind the German main battle line by which reserves were moved quickly from point to point has foiled the allies for four years. There is no apparent reason why the French and British should not have constructed a similar railroad; Americans would have done so, and the engineering corps would have dragged that railroad over obstacles wherever the troops cared to go. Our allies, however were quick to see that the great big hustling American way of doing things is the best way and were quick to adopt it according to their lights, but when communication matters become difficult problems they are left to Americans to solve and they find the ways. The most strongly fortified point in Europe, the city of Metz, has been turned over to Americans to crack, and whenever the taking of that city becomes vital to the success of the allied armies we are betting that Americans will find a way.

A copy of one of the campaign letters sent out by the Democratic National Committee is at hand. This letter is soliciting a donation from a Mr. White of Lexington, Kentucky. One paragraph says: "Chairman McCormick and party leaders here in Washington are exceedingly anxious about the situation." The letter concludes with a P. S. as follows: "Did you notice the returns from the Maine election? They indicate the hard fight we are up against." The Democrats are nearly frantic and with good cause. Every self-respecting Republican in the land will show his resentment of that sentence in a recent Democratic campaign circular that the election of a Republican Congress would be "a source of comfort and elation to the Kaiser and his cohorts." Right here in McKean county we will show our disapproval of such campaign methods by rolling up a record-breaking plurality for our Republican candidates.

Judge Joseph W. Bouton, our esteemed townsman who is a candidate for one of the vacancies on the Supreme court bench of the state, is going to be the unanimous choice of this county for that important position to which his proven ability and admirable record as a jurist so clearly entitles him. And his popularity is not only right here at home, as the press in all parts of the state reflects a public sentiment that looks very favorably upon his selection.

Buy and keep Liberty Bonds.

Politics is adjourned.

Secretary of War Baker has accepted election as a member of the Ohio Democratic state committee.

Secretary Tumulty has been in New York conferring with New Jersey Democratic leaders concerning the future of the party in that state.

Vance McCormick, of the War Industries board, is busy as national chairman of the Democratic party. He delivered himself of a partisan harangue at the Pennsylvania Democratic convention last week.

A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, has read the Democratic candidate for governor of Pennsylvania out of the party, and demands the right to control the Pennsylvania state organization.

Diretor General of Railways McAdoo has issued a statement to the effect that as federal employes railroad men must decline to accept such designations as Secretary Baker has taken on.

"As a Democrat of New York State" Secretary of State Lansing comes out for the Tammany candidate for governor of New York, and in opposition to Governor Whitman, commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the state of New York, and one of the most effective war governors in the country.

The names of many hundreds of Democratic postmasters went to the Senate the other day in one big non-partisan batch.

Meanwhile Democratic patriotricksters throughout the country continue to wave the flag in one hand and the straight Democratic ticket in the other, and are trying to make people believe that if you follow the one you must swallow the other.

Yes, politics is adjourned, says the National Republican.

Buy a Liberty Bond to-day. Not only patriotism but common sense should be your guide in this action, as your money will bring you a larger return and the investment is vastly more safe than you could hope in any other way to secure from the lending of a small sums of money. Make sacrifices if necessary—the MINER knows of men who are going to make the old overcoat do for another winter; of women who are giving up new dresses and hats, of children even who will forgo their innocent amusements, all to lend the money to their country. Do not allow the Hun propaganda that the Fourth Liberty Loan is unnecessary to influence you. The recent allied victories make this loan far more important than the three previous ones. Do not let a scarcity of funds be the means of snatching the torch of victory from our brave boys over there. How close has the war come to you? Those who have loved ones fighting over there are the best bond customers. This should not be the case. It is those who are untouched or slightly inconvenienced by this great war who should be clamoring for bonds and then more bonds; be among those who provide the bullets—it is a glorious part to play in the great war game. Buy a bond today.

Hon. James A. Fitzgibbon, who is now serving his country as a soldier has been sent to an officers training camp. His course in that camp will end sometime in December. Mr. Fitzgibbon is one of the candidates that the Republicans of the county are going to elect to the Legislature three weeks from next Tuesday. The most natural thing in the world for military authorities to do is to detail Mr. Fitzgibbon to fill the office to which the people of his home county have elected him, and in all human probability he will be granted the few months furlough necessary to attend to the duties for which he has been chosen. Thus are the fears set at rest that Mr. Fitzgibbon could not serve if elected, which have apparently been entertained by some voters.

Attorney Charles W. Catlin of Port Allegany, Republican candidate for Member of Assembly, with election only a few weeks away is letting his political canvass run itself while he is doing his utmost in the Liberty Bond campaign. Mr. Catlin is a very popular candidate. Port Allegany and vicinity will give him an almost unanimous vote.

With his usual bamblast the Kaiser makes another peace proposal. Here's betting that the next one he makes will give evidence of a more humble spirit.

The choice of G. Scott Smith as chairman of the Republican County Committee is commendable. Mr. Smith is an able and active man and entirely capable of satisfactorily filling that position. Attorney F. D. Gallup of Smethport resigned the office because other business affairs demanded all of his attention.

Buy bonds to prove America's answer is force to the utmost.

Back the Yanks in the tanks—buy Liberty Bonds.

REPUBLICANS MET IN BRADFORD

The Republican county committee held its annual meeting at the St. James hotel Bradford on Saturday afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock. There was a good-sized delegation present and there was much enthusiasm manifested.

Following the roll call, G. Kelster of Mt. Jewett was elected temporary chairman and E. F. McCann of Bradford, L. K. Hogarth of Smethport and Albert Peterson of Kane, were named as a committee on resolutions.

A letter from the Hon. John A. Fitzgibbon, who is now in the military service, was read, in which the Republican candidate for member of assembly stated that although he was unable to be present during the campaign, he would remain upon the ticket as a candidate for the assembly. His letter was listened to with much interest and upon its completion there was a round of applause for the popular soldier.

F. D. Gallup, Esq., of Smethport, who has served as the efficient chairman of the McKean county Republican committee for some time, but who was obliged to withdraw owing to his connection with the railroad system, stated that he did not feel obliged to give up his profession in order to remain at the head of the Republican party in McKean county when there was so much other good material for the office. His resignation was accepted and G. Scott Smith, editor of the Kane Republican, was unanimously elected to the office.

While the committee on resolutions was preparing a report, remarks were made by Chairman-elect G. Scott Smith, E. J. Jones, Esq., candidate for congress, and C. W. Catlin, Esq., of Port Allegany, a candidate for member of assembly. The speakers were all enthusiastic over the prospects of success at the polls next month.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

1. Be it resolved, That at this moment, the greatest of all the crises in our history, we pledge ourselves to give the last of our blood and our treasure, if necessary, to win the war, and to win it now. We pledge ourselves forever against an inconclusive peace and propose to make certain that this great sacrifice now being made by the American nation shall have definite reward in the triumph of right as the sacrifices made by our father in '98 and our grandfathers in '61 and 65.

2. To this end we pledge that every candidate shall be a man supremely pro-American, believing in one flag and one people for this country.

3. We take pride in the great task that Pennsylvania has assumed and is accomplishing in this great war and out of a population of about eight million and a half over three hundred thousand have been sent into actual service, that it has sent more soldiers over the seas than any state in the union, and more than all of the southern states combined in spite of the fact that the latter has three times our population; that the state of Pennsylvania has paid more federal taxes than twice as much as the southern taxes combined; that it has paid one-sixth of the entire amount of revenue paid by the whole country; that she has always over-subscribed her allotment of every liberty loan, to the funds of the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus and the Young Men's Hebrew Association, as well as various other funds.

4. As the executive of this great commonwealth, we present a man of approved ability and integrity and whose leadership has been demonstrated in 18 years of public service to the people, Hon. William C. Sproul of Chester, Pa., a business man of widest reputation. His election assures a party unity, very much in contrast to the existing conditions in the Democrat party in this state, whose organized leadership has openly repudiated the party candidate for governor and his principles. As his running mate, the Republicans present Hon. Edward E. Beidleman of Dauphin county for lieutenant governor and James Woodard of McKeesport for secretary of internal affairs, both of whom have demonstrated their ability as leaders within the state.

5. The victory for the state ticket in November will fall short of Republican triumph unless we elect a Republican congressman. There has never been a time when the winning of a congressman by the Republican party is more needed than now. To that end we present as our candidate for congress Evan J. Jones of the city of Bradford and pledge him our whole-hearted support. Mr. Jones' close association with this committee for the past four years, gives to our endorsement a character of personal recognition of his ability and worth, and lays a basis for popularity throughout the congressional district. He is intimately acquainted with the diversified interests of the 21st congressional district and we pledge to the people that in Mr. Jones' election he will give to the office the same efficient attention that has won him success in his professional and business life, and with the same respect which everyone bears to him for faithful discharge of every obligation in private and professional life that has been intrusted to him.

6. In the candidacy of John A. Fitzgibbon and Charles W. Catlin, McKean county has the opportunity for a solid delegation in the legislature of the state. We warmly endorse these candidates and strongly urge upon the voters of the party the necessity and wisdom of having McKean county represented in the state assembly by these two Republicans. We commend Candidate Fitzgibbon for his patriotic service in surrendering his large law practice and his willingness to shoulder a gun at the sacrifice of his personal interest to do his bit on the firing line in France and we specially urge the committee to give his candidacy their personal attention because it will be impossible for him to present himself in person to the voters of the county.

7. For the first time in its history McKean county presents a candidate on a non-partisan ticket for the high office of supreme court justice, Hon. J. W. Bouton, judge of our courts, has so demonstrated his ability as a jurist that we can commend him to the voters of the state and assure to the commonwealth in his election a man of the highest integrity and ability; that we do pledge to his campaign committee our individual support and interest.

We close with the words of the chairman of the Republican national committee.

"The sons of America are fighting today in France to make certain that men in all corners of the world forever shall have the right to govern themselves. Here, in 1918, we have that privilege, and it is our duty to exercise it. The Republican party calls on every man to exercise his voting privilege now and to do it intelligently and after full discussion and consideration. To do less is to shrink the supreme duty of a sovereign citizenship and to squander worse than reckless the richest heritage with which we are endowed. The war does not lessen, the war accentuates these responsibilities.

E. F. CcCANN,
L. K. HOGARTH,
ALBERT PETERSON,
Committee.

Cheese Easily Digested.

Contrary to opinion held by many people, cheddar or "store" cheese is not unusually indigestible or constipating. Extensive digestion experiments conducted by the department of agriculture have demonstrated that more than 95 per cent of the protein in cheese is digested and that 90 per cent of its energy is available. One person who ate cheese as the chief source of protein and energy, eating an average of 0.27 ounces daily for more than two years, did a fair amount of muscular work and remained in good health.

The Good Done Unto Us.

We speak much of the duty of doing good to others, but too often we forget to count the good that others are continually doing to us. Intentionally or unintentionally, in kindness, in selfishness, in carelessness, they press upon us on every hand, and our lives are shaped and molded by those about us. Even the unreasonable and uncongenial—where we fancy the benefit is all of our bestowing—may be wonderful teachers of sanity and patience.

Useless Contention.

Sooner or later one is measured with the rule that is straight and true. There is one thing that we all find hard to learn, but once learned life is very much simpler and easier to live—contention does not help matters of any kind. Constant aggressiveness, frequent complaining, daily defending of one's position wears away patience and places one in an atmosphere of antagonism which invariably reacts.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF G. H. BOYD, LATE OF THE BOROUGH OF MT. JEWETT, McKEAN COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration c. t. a. on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make payments, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

HAMLIN BANK & TRUST COMPANY
Main Street, Smethport, Pa.
or F. D. Gallup, Esq., Smethport, Pa.
John G. Whitmore, Esq., Ridgway, Pa.
adv37w6

FURNITURE

We respectfully call your attention to the fact that all our Furniture is worth your notice. You will get good, honest Furniture, the kind that is up to date and well made.

H. H. SASSE Furniture, and Wall Paper Undertaking in All Its Branches

HIGH-GRADE LUMBER

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AND PLENTY OF IT

is awaiting the disposal of all who are building or intending to build, at our yards. Come ant look over our stock and convince yourself that we have just the stuff you need—and that we can supply promptly, every kind of hard and soft wood needed to erect any style of buildig from cellar to roof.

HOLMES & GILFILLAN
Smethport.

EVERY DAY IS THRIFT DAY

To those who trade here. Get the best line of "substitutes" that are on the market to-day as well as the very choicest grades of staple groceries.

at

THE COLEGROVE GROCERY

The Store with many years' reputation for fair and square dealing.

JUST RECEIVED A FULL LINE OF

Bandages, Absorbent Cotton, Tape, Plasters, Disinfectant of all kinds. Stop and take a package home and be ready to administer first aid.

Bring your family prescriptions here where they will be promptly and carefully filled.

H. C. WELLS
SMETHPORT, PA.

McKean County Miner

Entered at the Postoffice at Smethport, Pa. as second-class mail matter.

Smethport, Pa., Thursday October, 10.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

"Flopped with the flu," is the way one of our friends described a patient obliged to go to bed because of influenza.

The term of Argument court, on the calendar to convene October 15, has been postponed by Judge Bouton to meet later after the state health board orders are modified.

It is with regret that the MINER learns that it was found necessary to take George Irons of Keating township to the Bradford hospital Saturday for medical attention. Latest reports from there, however, say that he is resting comfortably. Mr. Irons is 80 years old, one of the few surviving veterans in this vicinity of the Civil war.

Chairman M. S. Geary of the local Liberty Loan committee, reports that the Newton Chemical plant is now in the 100 per cent class in bond subscription. During a recent canvass he sold more than $2500 worth of bonds. There are 21 men employed in the plant most of them being Austrians. Only three Americans are among that number.

A letter to the MINER under date of October 6, from B. Franklin Royer, acting commissioner of health says in part. The latest estimates from Massachusetts indicates 15% sick rate, with 5% of deaths among the afflicted in stricken communities. Prepare for such maximum load and hope to escape it. One hundred and fifty thousand now sick in Pennsylvania.

—Mrs. Sarah Richmond was the victim of a painful accident at her home on West Main street Monday. She was using the range oven and in some manner the gas blew out and then ignited when she opened the door, causing an explosion that burned her severely about the face and head. It is almost exactly similar to the accident that befell Miss Mae Choate a few weeks ago at St. Luke's parish house. It is not believed that Mrs. Richmond's burns are as severe as Miss Choat's but she will nevertheless be incapacitated for some time. She has the sympathy of many friends.

—Mr. and Mrs. Ed. McKean received a message Tuesday telling them that their son, Carlton McKean, was in a serious condition with pneumonia at St. Josephs hospital in Syracuse, N. Y., and they left for that city immediately. Carlton is a soldier who has been stationed at Camp Syracuse. Yesterday the welcome news reached here that the young man's condition had improved and that he will probably recover. Mr. and Mrs. McKean are expected home tomorrow.

—Dr. Turner of the state sanitary live stock board was in town Tuesday and in company with Game Warden L. K. Hogarth made arrangements for the quarantine which has been placed upon dogs in Hamlin township, city of Bradford, Foster township and Annin township. The quarantine which has been in force in other parts of the county has been lifted. Next Monday a man will be sent here by the sanitary live stock board whose duties will consist in killing all unmuzzled dogs found running at large in the county.

—Mrs. Kenneth Mayo of Kane has accepted a position in the Council of National Defense county headquarters in this place and will assume her duties soon. Mrs. Mayo's husband, Captain Mayo, of Smethport, is fighting in France and she also has seven brothers who are in the service of the United States. The duties of her husband and brothers cover almost every branch of military service from the training school to the fighting line, including the aviation corps. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Daly of Kane, certainly deserve the thanks of Uncle Sam for placing this large fighting family at his disposal. If there is another young woman in the United states who can truthfully say that she has a husband and seven brohers in the service we have yet to hear of her.

—Leo DeValise, Co. B., 150 M. G. Battalion, 83rd Inf. Brigade, whose home is in Milwaukee, and R. P. B. Welsh, Armed Guard Detail, Merchant Marine Service, who were sent out by the Four Minute Men committee of the nation to speak at the Liberty Loan mass meetings in this district, have been in town since Saturday night awaiting orders as all public meetings were called off by the state health department order. The first of the week they accompanied M. S. Geary to Newton and succeeded in placing the Newton chemical works in the 100 per cent. class of bond subscribers. Soldier DeVelise is one of Pershing's men, who participated in the battle of Chateau-Thierry, and was gassed and wounded by scrapnel in that famous fight. Soldier Welsh has also seen some hard service and the boys are able to relate their experiences in thrilling language.

—J. H. Stull of East Smethport offers the following treatment as an almost certain preventive of pneumonia: Saturate a woolen cloth with a mixture composed of equal parts of spirits of camphor and kerosene oil, lay a dry flannel cloth on the chest next to the skin and then lay the saturated cloth over that and lay quietly. In severe cases of influenza, a similar saturated cloth should be fastened on the back between the shoulder blades. Mr. Stull speaks highly of this remedy.

—The Fry Company during the past week has shown one of the most attractive window displays ever arrangranged in Smethport. The display contains a photograph of every soldier now in service from Smethport or nearly every one, it having been found impossible to obtain pictures of several of the boys. Aside from the soldiers are pictures of various workers in other fields including the Y. M. C. A. and government nurses. It makes a mighty strong appeal for the Liberty Loan as it brings the fact right home that these people are fighting for you.

—H. L. Burlingame of Kasson was in town Monday and made this office a most pleasant call. Mr. Burlingame is one of the MINER'S oldest subscribers, having taken the paper for more than fifty years. He is the oldest one of the McKean county court officers, both in years and in point of service. He was appointed one of the tipstaves in 1877, but actually began his duties in that office in September, 1876, when he was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by sickness, and was appointed from court to court until his regular appointment came in February, 1877. He is 77 years old and running a farm for the past season having done the work practically alone owing to scarcity of satisfactory farm labor.

—A fitting fate for some of those swivel-chair warriors in Philadelphia would be a sentence to carry out some of the orders they issue to others. As an example: County Food Administrator T. F. Hungiville recently received an order to take a live stock census of McKean county in one day, that is he was expected to account for the cattle and swine of all ages in the whole county and furnish a report, all in a oneday period. With all the schools of the county in session and with the earnest and active cooperation of pupils and teachers such a task might be accomplished in four or five days under favorable weather conditions. But with four-fifths of the schools closed on account of the health board orders and the time limited to one day—well, Mr. Hungiville was somewhat stunned by the proposition when seen Tuesday.

—Lieutenant William Brownell was home last week for a short furlough. Sixteen weeks ago he left Smethport with a contingent of draftees. He was not long in the ranks but was soon picked as officer material and sent to Camp Taylor where 10,000 young men were in training to become officers in the field artillery service. On Wednesday of last week Mr. Brownell received his commission. He has every reason to be proud of his brief military record as it speaks highly of his natural ability. He says that he has enjoyed almost every minute of his service—was "keeled over" by the sun at Camp Jackson last June, but quickly recovered. He reported a large number of cases of influenza at Camp Taylor, but said the death rate was very low and was sure the medical force would soon get the upper hand of the disease. He left here Sunday on his way to Leon Springs, near San Antonio, Texas. Mr. Brownell was assistant principal of the Smethport schools prior to entering the service.

Masser Brothers Co.

THE DEPENDABLE STORE PHONE 149

Ladies Grak Kid Shoes.

The seasons prettiest shoe and the most popular one too, comes in all gray kid with either the full Louise heel or the Military heel price.

$10.00

This shoe is one of the best sellers on account of the price and color, Gray kid with gray cloth tops comes in either full Louise heels or in the popular Military heel. Price

$6.50.

Silk Waists

Beautiful new Crepe de Chine waists in all the popular shades a wonderfully pretty waist both plain and lace trimmed.

$2.98.

Crepe dechine waists elaborately trimmed with embroidery and beads also braiding, a waist that is equal in appearance to any $6.50 waist, this is a very special waist at the price

$3.98.

Other styles all new just received this week from $3.98 to $6.75.

Don't forget your boys shoes as well as the childrens and Misses.

To My Patrons:

Owing to prevailing conditions I am obliged to adopt a cash basis plan in my business.

After October 1st this business will be conducted on that basis. You will receive the benefit.

I have two distinct propositions to make you—business propositions that will pay interest on every dollar you spend with me.

CASH OFFER No. 1.

After October 1st I will give you a discount of four per cent. on all cash purchases of One Dollar or more, and four per cent. discount is the same as forty-eight per cent interest for one year.

Worth saving isn't it?

CASH OFFER No. 2.

My second proposition is to allow a discount of two per cent on all bills paid on or before the 10th of the month following date of purchase. That is, all goods purchased and charged to your account one month will be subject to a discount if paid for on or before the 10th of the month following.

Two per cent. discount is equal to twenty-four per cent. interest for one year.

While I will not refuse credit in the future, to the deserving, I cannot extend credit for longer than sixty days. That is, all bills will become due in sixty days and must be settled at that time either in cash or bankable papers, excepting Farm Machinery which will carry special terms.

As a retailer I am compelled to settle my accounts within thirty to sixty days, so must ask the same settlement from my customers.

And while I adhere strictly to the foregoing, I wish to give you my cordial assurance that any courtsies I can extend you will be cheerfully accorded in the future as in the past.

Very truly yours,

B. T. GARLICK,

THE CORNER HARDWARE.

SMETHPORT, — — PA.

You Will Save From

50c to $2.00

if you buy one of our

Mackinaws or Sweaters

this week. We have them for both Men and Boys, at prices that will suit your purse.

WM. MONHEIMER'S

Order your Scotch Woolen Mills' Suit or Overcoat to-day—made to your measure.

Pictorial Patterns Arrow Shirts.

THE FRY COMPANY
Smethport, Pa.

Muff Bodies

A recent addition to our fur stock and a big economy—with one of these bodies an amateur can with very little work make a worn out muff practically as good as new.

The cheaper ones are floss filled, the better grades have fine quality down fillings high grade satin lining and ruffle with celluloid ring.

PRICES 59c, $1.00, $1.25, $3.50 and $4.50.

FUR TRIMMINGS.

Fashion demands it—the prices, quality considered are considerably under present prevailing prices.

White Coney, 2 inch, $1.00 the yard.
Black Hudson Lynx, 2 inch, $1.75.
Natural Genet, 2 inch $2.25.
Natural Opposum, 2 inch, $2.25.
Black Hare, 4 inch, $3.50.

BUY BONDS. DOUBLE THE "THIRD"

NOW

is the time to buy a safety razor. The quality is way up while the price is right.

They are made of the best material by the best workmanship, and are guaranteed against all flaws and defects.

A trial will convince.

4 per cent Discount on all cash sales over $1.

**FOR SALE AT
CHAS. W. MASSER'S
"The Quality Store"
HARDWARE.**

OUR BUCKWHEAT FLOUR IS HERE FRESH FROM THE MILL.

ALSO FINE MAPLE AND OTHER SYRUPS

HAM BACON AND SALT PORK ALWAYS ON HAND.

THIS IS THE ONLY PLACE YOU CAN GET THE CELEBRATED FRISCO AMERICAN COFFEES.

— at —

The Lindholm Grocery,

Telephone 16-M.

CASH GROCER. SMETHPORT, PA.

BUY A BOND!

GET YOUR FALL FOOTWEAR

Dress your feet for the muddy, sloppy, cold days. We have footwear for the whole family, including rubber goods.

WE DO REPAIRING.

Anderson & Carlson THE SHOE MEN

WAR COSTS AND WAR DEBT

Not All Our Liberty Loans Are Shot Away.

MOSTLY STABLE INVESTMENT

Records Show That Our Government Is Putting Greater Part of Loans Into Ships, Loans to Allies Building Railways and Other Lasting

[illegible] PRICE in The Outlook

As we are entering upon the campaign for the sale of the Fourth Liberty Loan it is altogether appropriate that we should take account of what two years of war will have cost us and determine if we can in how far and how speedily our expenditures can be recovered under peace conditions when they shall have been established.

American pride in the widely advertised wealth of the country has not only led us to be lavish in spending but it has induced more or less exaggeration in the current estimates of the war's cost. Popular feeling is expressed by the remark "Hang the expense, let us lick the Huns" and many people having come to believe that victory was largely a matter of money have felt a certain satisfaction in reciting of the unnumbered billions that are being disbursed.

To a certain extent the growth of this feeling has been encouraged by the newspapers until the editors as well as the public have been careless of the figures. Thus in the New York Times of July 23 under the heading "American War Bill Now Fifty Billion" [illegible] was published a Washington despatch dated July 22 from which the following is a quotation:

In the first [illegible] the [illegible] amount [illegible] Congress [illegible] appropriations [illegible]

[illegible] have [illegible]

[illegible] very serious [illegible] ed. The fact is we are not spending any such sum for war and much of what we are spending is being invested in the interest bearing obligations of our allies which are presumably good and in ships, shipyards, terminals, warehouses, railways and other things that will be valuable and productive long after peace is declared.

The amounts that are being spent constructively or invested in the interest-bearing debt of other nations cannot be accurately ascertained at present but the total is large and may be approximated. We know for instance that Congress has authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to loan $10,000,000,000 to our Allies and that the credits already placed at their disposal aggregate about $7,000,000,000.

These loans all bear interest at a rate one half per cent in excess of what our Government is paying.

A [illegible] from the Shipping [illegible] the Government [illegible] the following property as of August 1 1918:

Steel ships delivered	
[illegible]	$1,077,727,000
Wood [illegible] ships	
[illegible]	301,412,700
Ship[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Ship[illegible]	[illegible]
Houses [illegible]	[illegible]
	$2,2[illegible]

[illegible]

It [illegible] will be well within the [illegible] of our investment in ships [illegible] to our Navy [illegible] War Department [illegible] United States and [illegible] railways [illegible] in France as well as in some other European countries. Very few people realize that there is a complete American owned and built railway system now in operation in France which includes lines running to the front from three different French ports which enormous terminals have been erected at American expense with American labor.

These railways are equipped with American cars and engines are operated by American soldiers and it is said that one of them is being developed into a trans-European trunk line that will shorten the time between Havre and Rome by twenty four hours. The accuracy of this statement cannot be vouched for but from the meager information obtainable it seems safe to estimate the cost of our permanently productive investments in Europe at $1,000,000,000.

An official statement from the War Department puts the outlay upon warehouse construction in the United States completed or in process planned to facilitate the speedy handling of materials for the use of the Army at approximately $2[illegible].

With few exceptions the buildings are permanent structures of concrete, brick and steel. They are equipped with railway sidings and all the latest devices for the movement of goods in peace as well as in war times and the facilities that they will provide will no doubt greatly increase the speed with which the vessels of the merchant fleet we are building can be loaded and unloaded both now and hereafter when we shall have recovered the place that we [illegible] among the maritime nations of the world.

Other [illegible] productive investments [illegible] made as a result of the war include such enterprises as the plant for subtracting nitrogen from the air that is being built at Muscle Shoals at a probable ultimate cost of $[illegible] a powder factory which will involve an outlay of $121,000,000 and which is being designed so that it can be used for the manufacture of fertilizers and scores of gun and ammunition works that are owned by the Government and can be converted to the uses of peace. Finally there is the capital that the Government has set aside for the War Finance Corporation, the Railroad Revolving Fund and the Grain Purchasing Corporation which though included in our war costs is being safely and productively employed and will be returnable to the Treasury in the process of post bellum liquidation.

Of course it may be urged and properly that a large allowance should be made for the depreciation of these assets and the policy of treating them as dead investments is undoubtedly wise but that policy is keeping us in a position that will make the [illegible] of the United States Government [illegible] in the world [illegible] their further issuance [illegible] necessity.

[illegible]

This was what happened [illegible] 1873 [illegible] to almost any change provided it is not too sudden. Deflation is desirable and inevitable but it should not be so accelerated that it will result in shock and dislocation.

Including the men who are fighting and the men and women who are working to keep them supplied with food and war materials some 10,000,000 people are probably engaged in work that is in a sense unproductive. When these people are returned to the ranks of productive industry the rapidity with which they will be able to create wealth will be astonishing for their efficiency will be greatly increased by the new methods that have been introduced and the devices and economies that have been adopted to speed up and maintain war production.

The study that has been given to scientific economy and the results that have been [illegible] are not generally realized. In Washington there [illegible] War Industries Board [illegible] Conservation Division [illegible] formerly the Commercial Economy Board of which A. M. Shaw is chief. The other is the Resources and Conversion Section whose chief is Charles A. Otis.

[illegible]

[illegible] of tires and [illegible] The sizes and types of automobile tires produced have already been reduced from 287 to [illegible] and it is expected that [illegible] only nine standard descriptions will be manufactured.

There were formerly six hundred sizes and types of metal bedsteads made. Now only thirty are produced, and the metal tubing used in their manufacture has been standardized so that its cost will be substantially reduced.

The color, height and variety of shoes has been reduced by at least half with a corresponding [illegible] in the cost of production. For [illegible] manufacture of paint and varnish [illegible] restricting his product to thirty-two shades of house paint and ten grades of varnish as against nearly 100 different varieties formerly produced.

To save tins the half gallon and many of the small sized packages have been eliminated.

In the [illegible] of hardware where the [illegible] of sizes and styles hitherto produced was [illegible] their [illegible] will average [illegible] per cent. The number of items in [illegible] manufacturers' catalogues has been reduced by 70 per cent. In the stove and furnace trade 75 per cent of the types and sizes have been [illegible] and those remaining [illegible] steel for their production.

In cloths and woolens [illegible] the simplification of styles [illegible] will reduce the [illegible] required by from 12 to 25 [illegible] in the sizes of samples about 150,000 yards [illegible] will be saved annually. The high price of [illegible] a greater [illegible] in its use [illegible] and silk dyers have learned that they can get along with [illegible] per cent of the tin formerly used in giving luster and weight to certain grades of silk. Great economy has been effected by inducing manufacturers to standardize the size of the boxes in which their goods are packed. Waist manufacturers for example are packing two or three waists in a box instead of one. This will save probably two-thirds of the freight space formerly used for shipping waists. Similar economies of shipping space have been effected in many other lines of business.

In the delivery of goods substantial economies have also been secured by the partial abolition of "C. O. D." and on approval deliveries as well as by reducing the number of daily wagon trips and price concessions to those customers who acquire the "cash and carry" habit have also reduced the retailers cost of distribution.

The list of these innovations could be greatly lengthened but from those described some [illegible]

[illegible] War Industries [illegible]

[illegible] the things they are assembled and completed in other factories. The automobile industry for instance has become specialized to an amazing degree.

One consequence of this specialization has been a great waste of transportation. A similar instance of this is the pig iron required for the steel that will be ultimately used to make the saws in an Alabama cotton gin.

It may be mined at Birmingham shipped to Pittsburgh as pig and there converted into sheet steel. Thence it might be sent to Philadelphia to be made into saws and then again back to its point of origin Alabama where it is worn out taking the seed from the cotton.

In many cases there is a still greater waste of transportation and in one instance the same material transmuted by successive manufacturing processes is known to have been shipped back and forth over nearly identical routes some eleven times before it became part of the finished article and was put to use.

To eliminate this unnecessary transportation when possible in so far as the manufacture of war material is concerned is the task to which Mr. Otis has addressed himself and he is succeeding so well that he will probably effect a lasting revolution in American industry that will save hundreds of millions annually both during the war and afterward.

But it would take a book to describe all the scientific economies that have been [illegible] or evolved from the experience of the war. We have [illegible] to save coal, to utilize by-[illegible] bread to eat less meat and sugar, to live healthier lives, to wear [illegible] clothes and [illegible] them out [illegible] earn more by increasing our production and spend less by decreasing our consumption.

By the saving in labor thus effected we have been able to supply the man power necessary for the successful prosecution of the war, and by the practice of the unaccustomed economies that are rapidly becoming habits we have been able to follow a pay as you go policy in meeting the war's expenses and to loan some $7,000,000,000 or more to our allies besides.

The experience has been salutary. Its lessons will not be forgotten and the record thus far indicates that we will be able to recreate the wealth destroyed and pay the debts incurred within a surprisingly short time after the reestablishment of peace.

We Will Name Tanks

Ten American armored tanks to be used in France against the Germans will be named after Pennsylvania counties. These names will be chosen during the Liberty Loan drive and the ten counties having the highest percentage of population subscribing to the loan will have the privilege of naming these ten tanks.

The method of choosing the name will be [illegible] by the [illegible]

JOIN THE COUPON CLIPPERS

You Will Get Money From Uncle Sam Almost Every Month.

By fixing the interest dates of the Fourth Liberty Loan as April and October [illegible] of each year Secretary [illegible] McAdoo [illegible] it possible for the new army of Government [illegible] to clip a coupon in [illegible] eight of the twelve months of the year. [illegible] who took the [illegible] coupon [illegible] as its greater security [illegible] in the [illegible] in the year provided of course that they have retained the bonds of the three preceding loans which they bought.

On the first Liberty Loan the interest dates are June and December 15, on the second Liberty Loan they are May and November 15, on the third Liberty Loan March and September 15, and on the Fourth Liberty Loan, April and October 15.

Even if the purchaser of a bond of the first Liberty Loan took advantage of its conversion privilege to secure 4 per cent interest on the second loan and again converted his bond to secure 4¼ per cent interest paid on the third loan the interest dates on the conversion bond which he received for his original bond remain the same.

The evident purpose of Secretary McAdoo in naming different interest dates on the four issues of bonds was to divide the physical work of paying the interest and also to distribute the payment of interest over the year instead of having payments concentrated in two months.

On a $6,000,000,000 loan the probable [illegible] $127,[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] will swell the Government [illegible] payments [illegible] which explains why the interest payments are divided.

MOVIES FOR THE LOAN

Big Stars Play Parts in Thrilling Pictures That Boost Fourth Loan

The moving picture reels to boost the Fourth Liberty Loan have been prepared largely in consequence of the great success achieved by Douglass Fairbanks film last spring. The leading stars have prepared scenarios and acted them. Films have been finished by Charlie Chaplin, Douglass Fairbanks, William Hart, Mary Pickford, Dustin Farnum, Pauline Fredericks, Geraldine Farrar, Dorothy Gish, Mable Normand, Clara Kimball Young, Norma Talmadge and others.

Two films have already been received in Philadelphia and enough have been completed to insure every exhibitor in this district having opportunity to screen a new Liberty Loan feature each day of the campaign. It has been arranged by the National Liberty Loan Committee that exhibitors will secure these films entirely free of charge.

The first two pictures received are "A Bullet For Berlin" by William S. Hart and "Kaiser Bull" by Mae Murray. It is said that Mary Pickford's story will be of an unusual nature and will carry a big punch. D. W. Griffith will take personal charge of the filming of the Lillian Gish story and Thomas H. Ince is making a special production in addition to the ones in which his stars are to appear. Reports from the Pacific coast are that the Fatty Arbuckle film is a scream. Charlie Chaplin's film is expected to be one thousand feet in length. It will be a "knock out" but Charlie maintains deep secrecy as to the nature of it.

"A New Service Star"

The United States Government gives you with this new loan opportunity to put a Service Star in your pocketbook. Either your pocketbook will proudly wear that Star, because you lend your money to your Government, or you have a slacker purse.

You are either fighting for your country or you are against it!

The slacker purse will buy neither peace nor pleasure.

The slacker purse is an ally of the Hun.

The slacker purse is a traitor.

Make your plans now to put a Service Star in your pocketbook. Then you can look at the service flag in your neighbor's window and smile with the knowledge that you have done your duty.

Make sure that in this Fourth Liberty Loan every pocketbook you know has its service star.

See to it that among all your friends and acquaintances there shall be no slacker purses.

[illegible] to buy [illegible]

CAN'T GO HALF WAY

Must Really Win This War So as to Secure Future Peace.

By T J MULVEY

No halfway measures are going to win this war and you ought to know it.

The German leaders have the German people [illegible] to support their masters in their [illegible] to bring the [illegible] knees to them.

The [illegible] of the world [illegible] little difficulty [illegible] force us and the other free peoples to pull together with every ounce of our strength unless we do it ourselves. Nobody is telling you you have got to buy so many Liberty Bonds, except the self same kaiser and he doesn't tell it to you in so many words but he says he'll be IT, unless you can stop him and, of course, he believes you can't do it.

But you know in your heart and soul that you can! You know that all of us—all the free people of the world—are going to make a monkey out of any man or out of any body of men or out of any nation that says all the rest of us are going to stand around and let him or them dictate our comings and goings.

The Kaiser said Americans [illegible] going to pay for this war. He has also said that he will run the world and make it bow and scrape to the German [illegible] of Kultur save the mark.

So we've got to give him—and them—the lie!

And that means getting [illegible] with [illegible] of us all getting up [illegible] now [illegible]

[illegible]

WANTED: 87,000,000 NEW CAPITALISTS

By BOOTH TARKINGTON

Not [illegible] Liberty Loan articles, or editorials or advertisements any more so people are beginning to say; and therefore What is the use of writing them.

For my part, I am not quite sure of the answer, yet I am sure enough that these articles editorials paragraphs and advertisements must be written. Writing them and printing them is one of the ways we have learned to help sell the bonds, and besides trying to learn new ways we must try all the ways we already know for the bonds have got to be sold. And, perhaps though no one may read this little Liberty Loan screed which I am writing now, it may well be that when it is in print a number of people will glance at it long enough to see that it is about the new Loan and be reminded once more that the bonds have to be bought.

The eight billions to be taken for taxes in 1919 will come out of the pockets of people who went what they thought was their limit on bonds during the earlier sales and then they find four billions more to spend on bonds than they will have under the new taxes. That is to say roughly, the buyers of bonds during the past year will be four billions short of cash to pay for bonds during the fourth and fifth sales if they buy at the same rate they did in the earlier sales. Either they have to dig up four billions more (and multitudes of them say they can't) for taxes and bonds than they did last year or else new buyers have to be found. And if it is true that the previous buyers did go their real limit on bonds heretofore and must now pay in taxes four billions which they formerly put into bonds then it follows that the heaviest drive must be made to find new buyers.

It comes to this of course: the old buyers must strain till they get their previous limit stretched and new buyers must be found and found actually by the million and million. The new buyers have to be found by the million and million because they haven't as much money as the old buyers had. The old buyers who aren't heavily hit by the tax will be on deck but the new buyers are the people who must make up the deficit of the old buyers who can't buy as they did. The Liberty Loan Driver who gets a new buyer has a right to stop a minute and feel complacent before he starts in to go and gets another new one.

There's a cheering thing to think about in connection with this new drive. The rich people (or those who used to be) are going to pay $8,000,000,000 in Federal taxes instead of $4,000,000,000 paid in 1918. If they had that extra $4,000,000,000 to put into bonds instead of taxes their future incomes would be about $170,000,000 pleasanter every year. And yet we haven't heard any particular wail going up from them about this. It really seems to be true that under the circumstances they're glad to part with the money in the way the Government sees fit to take it. That's pretty fair behavior on their part to hand it over without a word of protest. My personal belief is that they wouldn't protest if the Government took everything they have in order to win this war. Yes, they're all right—and everybody in the country will be all right if this loan produces 87,000,000 NEW BUYERS. There are about [illegible] people in the United States [illegible] about 19,000,000 buyers in the last Loan. That's [illegible] 87,000,000 NEW ones are needed.

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The Kaiser as I Knew Him For Fourteen Years

By ARTHUR N. DAVIS, D. D. S.

(Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate)

[illegible]

It [illegible] did not [illegible] to me at all as I [illegible] spoke to Ambassador Gerard about it. He advised me to pay it under protest, agreeing with me that there was no reason why an American should be required to contribute to the German war budget. However, I had to pay it.

The German efforts at colonization, which were more or less of a failure because the Germans refused to inhabit the German possessions, and the measures adopted to conquer the commercial markets of the world were an important part of the program of world domination which Germany planned for herself, and it is not unlikely that if she had confined her efforts along those lines she might have progressed further along her chosen path than she has advanced by bathing the world in blood.

"I have nearly 70,000,000 people," the kaiser said to me on one occasion, "and we shall have to find room for them somewhere. When we became an empire England had her hands on nearly everything. Now we must fight to get ours. That is why I am developing our world markets, just as your country secured Hawaii and the Philippines as stepping stones to the markets of the far east, as I understand it. That's why I developed the wonderful city of Kiao-Chau."

His plans in this connection were changed somewhat apparently by the developments of the present war, for he told me that when it was over the Germans would not emigrate to the United States any more.

"No more American emigration for us after the war," he said. "My people will settle in the Balkans and develop and control that wonderful country. I have been down there and I know it is a marvelous land for our purposes."

The kaiser's vision of the part he would take in the reconstruction of stricken Europe was indicated by a remark he made to me in 1916 when I was visiting him at the army headquarters at Pless.

"Here I am nearly sixty years of age," he soliloquized, "and must rebuild the whole of Europe!"

Although the kaiser so freely admitted his designs on the world at large, he was impatient of any expansion on the part of other nations. He often spoke of England's "grabbing" propensity and viewed with suspicion our annexation of Hawaii and the Philippines and our development of Cuba after the Spanish-American war. He professed to see in our new policy a striving after world power which was inconsistent with the principles upon which our government was founded.

He objected to our interference in Mexican affairs, although, as was disclosed by the Zimmerman note to Von Eckhardt, he was making every effort to have Mexico interfere with ours.

"What right has President Wilson to attempt to dictate the internal policies of Mexico?" he asked. "Why not let them fight their battles out alone?"

Alluding to America's threat to enter the present war, he asked: "What right has America to insist upon the Monroe doctrine of America and then mix in European affairs? Let her recognize also a Monroe doctrine of Europe and keep her hands out of this conflict!"

There is no doubt that the kaiser imagined that the great army and navy he had built up would enable him to carry out his ambitious program without effective resistance.

The one power he most feared but for which he professed the utmost contempt was England. He had an idea that England would never dare to measure swords with Germany and that he could provoke a war when the opportune moment came without much fear of England's intervention.

In 1911, when the international situation over the Moroccan affair was particularly acute as a result of Germany's having sent a gunboat to Agadir to demonstrate that she was serious in her demands, the kaiser had great hopes that war with France might thus be precipitated and he was confident that England would keep out of it.

"England would be afraid to war with us," he told me at the time, "for fear of losing Egypt, India and Ireland. Any nation would think twice before fighting my armies, but England particularly because she would not dare to risk the loss of her overseas colonies."

When the kaiser's ambitious project to dominate the world is considered, his consistent opposition to the universal disarmament proposals is easily understood. Without a superior army and navy, his whole plan would have to be abandoned and his dream of world-wide dominion would be shattered.

On one occasion when we were discussing the Carnegie peace efforts, the kaiser disclosed very positively just where he stood on the proposition.

"Look at the history of the nations of the world," he declared. "The only nations which have progressed and become great have been warring nations. Those which have not been ambitious and gone to war have amounted to nothing!"

Shortly after Wilson had pointed the way to peace [illegible]

"The way [illegible] now seems perfectly clear," I ventured. "Only your [illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible] with their wasteful [illegible] No; we shall remain armed to the teeth forever!"

CHAPTER X.

The Kaiser's Appraisal of Public Men.

No one ever speaks to the kaiser until addressed. As that monarch's opinions on most subjects are firmly fixed and he will stand no opposition, any erroneous idea he may entertain is very apt to remain with him. His advisers were apt to leave him in error rather than arouse his ire by attempting to set him right. But for the fact that he was very fond of asking innumerable questions, his store of information might have been extremely scanty.

In the course of my conversations with him he frequently expressed his views of men who were in the public eye. Upon what basis they were founded he did not always enlighten me, but even when I knew them to be erroneous I realized it was useless to try to change them and I did not often take issue with him. When I did his eyes would flash fire, but I had expected that and I continued just the same.

The kaiser always seemed to take a particular interest in American affairs, and while he professed to despise our form of government he watched very carefully the careers of our public men. It is not unlikely that he imagined, as I have pointed out elsewhere in these pages, that he could influence our elections by swinging the German-American vote in favor of the candidate he preferred, and he made a study of our public men in order that he might know which of them would be more desirable in office from the German viewpoint.

When Mr. Wilson was nominated for the presidency, the kaiser was quite positive that he wouldn't be elected. Perhaps the fact that Mr. Roosevelt, for whom at that time the kaiser had the greatest admiration, was one of Mr. Wilson's rivals, blinded him to the strength which elected Wilson, but the fact that the latter had had little experience in international politics unfitted him, in the kaiser's estimation, for the important office for which he was running.

I saw the kaiser shortly after Mr. Wilson's election.

"I am very much surprised at the result of your election," he declared. "I didn't think your people would be so foolish as to elect a college professor as president. What does a professor know about international politics and diplomatic affairs?"

I haven't the slightest doubt that the kaiser pictured our president as a counterpart of the typical German professor—a plodding, impractical, unambitious bookworm with no hope or desire of ever earning more than $1,000 a year and no yearning for public acclaim, a recluse, absent-minded and self-centered, who spent the midnight oil poring over musty volumes and paid little or no attention to what was going on around him! Such a man, the kaiser undoubtedly believed, the United States had elected as its chief executive and his surprise was more or less natural in those circumstances.

When Wilson sent 5,000 men to Vera Cruz the kaiser felt that he had exceeded his rights.

"What right has Wilson to mix in the internal affairs of Mexico?" he asked. "Why doesn't he allow them to fight it out among themselves. It is their affair, not his!" Germany had many financial interests in Mexico and looked with disfavor upon any move we made in that direction.

When, however, the war in Europe started the kaiser made every effort to have America mix in international affairs provided we fought on her side.

When I saw him just after the war started he said we ought to seize the opportunity to annex Canada and Mexico.

"Can't your president see the wonderful opportunity now for combining with us and crushing England?" he asked. "With our fleet on one side and America's on the other we could destroy England's sea power. This is America's great opportunity to dominate the western hemisphere, and your president must see his chance to take Canada and Mexico!"

As the war progressed and reports reached the kaiser of our increased shipments of munitions to the allies, the kaiser's impatience with Wilson became more difficult to repress, and there was hardly an interview I had with him in which he did not give vent to his feelings in that connection.

"My officers are becoming so incensed at America's attitude," he told me, "it will be impossible for me to restrain them much longer."

And when, on another occasion, he accused Mr. Wilson of discriminating against Germany, he made the remark: "Wilson's in the hands of the Wall street group!"

But, perhaps, the most bitter denunciation I ever heard him make of Wilson was shortly after we entered the war. I had been summoned to the great army headquarters to see him, and when he entered the room [illegible] to be in a towering rage. [illegible] his condition was so apparent [illegible]

[illegible] immediately patted me on my the shoulder and apologized.

"I beg your pardon, Davis," he declared, in a quieter voice. "I know you're an American and I beg your pardon for hurting your feelings, but if you only knew, you would realize what a scoundrel your president is. When it comes to throat-cutting, Wilson should have his cut first!"

Whenever the sun shone for the kaiser he grew so optimistic that he failed to pay the slightest attention to the clouds gathering on the horizon. After the Italian collapse, for instance, he was so enthusiastic about his military success in that arena that he failed to realize that America was slowly but surely forging the thunderbolt that was to strike him down.

"Now how foolish it was for your president to bring your country into this war!" he said. "Americans will now see, when it is too late, what fools they made of themselves when they elected a professor for president. Now America must pay the bills!" In this remark and others of the same import the kaiser's expectation of being able to exact an enormous indemnity as part of his peace terms was clearly indicated, and he felt that America, having profited the most and suffered the least of any of the belligerent powers, would be in the best position to fill his depleted coffers.

The last time I saw the kaiser when he mentioned the president was in the fall of 1917, shortly after Wilson had replied to the pope's peace proposal.

"Wilson is an idealist, and an idealist can accomplish nothing!" was his comment. "He went into the war that he might have a seat at the peace table but he will never get it. I shall prevent it!"

Of Wilson's peace notes, which were issued before America went into the war, the kaiser remarked: "I think I am right, the others think they're right. America has all the money. If Wilson really wants peace, let him pay the bills and take care of the indemnities and the war will be over! It is very simple."

There was no man of modern times whom the kaiser seemed to admire so much, before the war, as ex-President Roosevelt. The kaiser was convinced that Roosevelt had prevented war with Japan by sending the American fleet around the world and showing that it was fit. This brilliant stroke of statesmanship, as the kaiser termed it, was a topic that he referred to on several occasions. It was a forceful demonstration that was very much after his own heart.

"What I admire about Mr. Roosevelt most," he said, "is the fact that he has the greatest moral courage of any man I ever knew!" The fact that Mr. Roosevelt had given Germany's fleet twenty-four hours' notice to steam from Venezuelan waters didn't serve to lessen the kaiser's admiration for him.

I heard him shower praise on Roosevelt many times and I haven't the slightest doubt that he was quite sincere.

After the war started, when Roosevelt showed very plainly that no matter what nice things the kaiser might have thought and said of him, he certainly didn't reciprocate the feeling, the kaiser was very much disappointed.

"I'm terribly disappointed in Mr. Roosevelt," he declared. "After the way my wife and I entertained him when he was here as our guest, for him to take the stand he has is very ungentlemanly. I gave a great review for him—the greatest honor I could bestow upon him and a thing which had never been done for a private citizen. He was not president then, you know. I used to admire him very much, but now I think the man has gone crazy and lost his mind. I never thought he would turn against us like that!" He did not seem to realize that a patriotic American owed allegiance to his own country.

In 1916 I asked him whether he had heard that Mr. Ford was on his way over from America in a chartered ship with a delegation.

"Who, Peace-Ford?" he inquired.

I told the kaiser what I had read of the Ford expedition.

"How can your country allow a man like that to do this thing—a man who has played no part in the politics of his own country and is entirely ignorant of international affairs—a man who, I understand, was formerly in the bicycle business and knows very little outside of business matters?

"I haven't the slightest doubt Mr. Ford is a great business man," the kaiser went on, "and I am sure he means all right, but what a mistake it is to allow a man so ignorant of world affairs to do a ridiculous thing like this!"

I told the kaiser that it had been suggested in some of the American papers that if Ford really wanted to end the war, all he had to do was to pay Germany $100,000,000 and buy Belgium back.

"One hundred million dollars!" the kaiser repeated, and then after a moment's reflection, as though he had been turning over some figures in his mind, "No, Davis, it will cost much more than that to get Belgium back!"

It occurred to me that if the kaiser really meant what he said on that occasion, all his talk [illegible] was [illegible] not that the only hope of Belgium's redemption lay in the military defeat of Prussia. Subsequent developments amply confirmed that view.

In the winter of 1916 we were talking [illegible]

"Well, your majesty," I replied, "it is said in America that if he had not been such a clever diplomat he would long ago have been compelled to leave."

"From all I hear," the kaiser said, "he hasn't had a very easy time of it. The American press as a whole has been conspicuously anti-German, although I understand that one of your newspaper publishers has been friendly to us. Mr. Hearst, for instance, has helped our cause very much in your country. He has been telling the truth about affairs, which is more than most of the other papers have been doing!"

Just before the king of Greece abdicated, the kaiser referred to the attitude of the American press again.

"The way the American newspapers and the press of the allied countries generally are presenting the Grecian situation to the world is absolutely false and a disgrace!" he declared, bitterly. "They are entirely misrepresenting the facts. Mr. Hearst is the only one, as far as I can find, who has revealed the real conditions and told the truth about them. My, I wonder what the people have to say now that Mr. Hearst has finally exposed the whole thing!" It was only a short time afterwards that the king abdicated and revealed unmistakably which papers had correctly interpreted the trend of Grecian politics.

The kaiser spoke to me many times about the writings of William Bayard Hale.

"Have you been following Hale's articles?" he inquired. "What he is writing about the war is excellent and is really the best material published. He voices my sentiments exactly, and it would be well for every American to follow this writer's work."

I had to confess that there was one American at least who was not only not following Hale's writings, but had never heard of the writer, and the kaiser seemed to be somewhat displeased.

He referred to Hale several times subsequently and in the meanwhile I had ascertained that the man in question was the representative in Berlin of the Hearst newspapers and I subsequently learned that he had published a book called "American Rights and British Pretensions at Sea," which explained at once to me why the kaiser was so enthusiastic about him.

In the course of one of our many conversations on the subject of American munitions, the kaiser paid his respects to Mr. Schwab.

"What can one expect from Schwab, who is using the Bethlehem steel plant to work against us?" he asked. "He is of Austrian Jew extraction and would work against anyone for the sake of the money that's in it!"

"I'm following affairs in America very closely," he told me on another occasion, before we entered the war. "Not all of your senators are against us. Senator Stone, for instance, is taking a very strong neutral stand, I understand, and it is a pity there are not more like him."

Just before I left for my trip to America in 1916, the kaiser called on me and I told him I was leaving.

"Well, Davis," he said, "be careful not to run against any mines or be torpedoed. You'll probably be pulled into England on your way over. We understand all boats are taken there for examination." Then, with fire in his eye, he added: "If you should see my cousin the king, in England, kick him on the shins for me!"

Continued Next Week.

First Rear Admirals.

The first rear admirals in the United States navy were commissioned in 1862, when that rank was created by act of congress. David Farragut, for his valor in the Civil war, was made vice admiral in 1864, and two years later the rank of admiral in the United States navy was established for the purpose of honoring him. The grade of admiral was revived in 1899 and conferred upon George Dewey, the hero of Manila. The highest rank of the American naval officers in active service was, up to a short time ago, that of rear admiral. The title admiral was first used in France, and the first French admiral was appointed in 1284. A few years later the title was adopted by the English, and the rank of admiral of the English seas was first given to William de Leybourne by Edward I in 1297.

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Ask us for a "Book of Proof"—free. Remember—$16 buys the Standard Colony Brooder. Come in and see it.

E. W. STRONG.

LODGE DIRECTORY.

F. & A. M.—McKean Lodge, No. 388, meets on the second Wednesday of each month, at 8:15 p. m. at Masonic hall Main street.
AL. J. HYATT, W. M.
W. F. SPECHT, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.—Smethport Lodge, No. 389, meets Friday evenings at 8:00 o'clock in I. O. O. F. hall. Will work initiatory degree first meeting of each month; 1st degree on second; 2nd degree on third, and 3rd degree on fourth meetings.
DR. BURG CHADWICK, N. G.
W. G. HOLDER, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—Smethport Encampment, No. 273, meets the first and third Wednesdays of each month in I. O. O. F. hall. R. C. CHASE, C. P.
J. A. SWANSON, S.

IDEAL REBEKAH LODGE, No. [illegible], meets the 1st and 3rd Monday evenings of each month, at 8 o'clock, in the I. O. O. F. hall.
[illegible], N. G.,
RACHEL [illegible], Sec'y.

[illegible] Branch, No. [illegible], meets on every [illegible] evening in I. O. O. F. hall.
[illegible], Pres.
ANNA O. STAR[illegible], Sec'y.

P. of H.—Meet [illegible] Saturday [illegible]

[illegible], No. 15, O. E. S.—[illegible] Thursday evenings [illegible] in I. O. O. F. hall.
MRS. GERTRUDE GARLICK, W. M.
W. B. HOPPER, W. P.
MISS RITA DENNING, Sec'y.

CHURCHES.

M. E. Church—Rev. Arthur Gregson, pastor. Preaching 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school, 11:45 a. m.; Epworth League, 6:45 p. m. Evening service, 7:30. Mid-week prayer and praise service, Wednesday, 8 p. m.

Episcopal — Rev. E. H. Edson rector. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Additional services at 8 a. m., except on first Sunday of each month. Sunday school at 12:00 m.

All Saints' Memorial Chapel—East Smethport, Rev. W. K. VanDyke, rector. Divine service and Sunday school every Sunday at 2:30 p. m.

Baptist Church of Smethport—Rev. W. P. Wheeler, Pastor. Services 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 11:45.

St. Elizabeth's Roman Catholic Church—P. J. Donahue, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m.

Swedish Mission Church—Rev. G. Pihlblad, pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. On alternate Sundays meeting in the evening only. Sunday school every Sunday at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday night at 8 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

STATE.

Governor—Martin G. Brumbaugh.
State Treasurer—Robert K[illegible]
Auditor General—A. W. Powell.
Secy. Internal Affairs—Henry Houck.

DISTRICT and COUNTY.

President Judge—Joseph W. Bouton, Smethport.
Member of Congress—Charles H. Rowland, Philipsburg.
State Senator—Frank E. Baldwin, Austin, Pa.
Members of Assembly—John A. Fitzgibbon, Bradford, Pa.; Frank P. Isherwood, Bradford, Pa.
State Highway Supt.—C. L. Lorah.

COUNTY.

Sheriff—E. W. Jones, Smethport.
Deputy Sheriffs—C. C. Choate, Smethport; J. H. Howe, Bradford.
Prothonotary—B. F. Starsky, Smethport.
Clerk of Courts—Frank R. Foster, Smethport.
County Treasurer — Frank Potter, Kane.
Recorder of Deeds—H. M. Choate.
Commissioners—A. M. Marsh, Bradford; O. G. Gahagan, Mt. Jewett; T. H. Flaherty, Bradford.
Commissioners' Clerk—A. E. Anderson, Clermont.
Register of Wills and Clerk of Orphans' Court—John B. Eastman, Smethport.
Coroner—E. B. Sherman, Bradford.
Jury Commissioners—Wm. H. Morrison, Smethport; W. G. Holden, Smethport.
Jury Commissioners' Clerk—H. [illegible] Otto, Smethport, R. F. D.
Auditors—R. A. Greer, Bradford; J. B. Abbott, Bradford; Frank Burdick, Smethport.
County School Superintendent—C. W. Lillibridge, Smethport.
Asst. County School Superintendent—B. S. Taylor, Bradford.
District Attorney—Thos. B. Wilson, Bradford.
Mercantile Appraiser—F. E. Goodman, Mt. Jewett.
Sealer of Weights and Measures—R. F. Yerdon, Smethport.
County Solicitor—C. W. Shattuck, Smethport.
County Detective—Joseph F. Robinson, Bradford.
County Viewers—Harvey G. Backhouse, Kane; C. M. Colegrove, Smethport; Dennis Davis, Kane; Griffin Hatfield, Bradford; Edward Martin, Marvindale; Thos. H. Morrison, Smethport; F. M. Webster, Bradford; F. M. Wright, Eldred.
Farm Bureau Supt.—P. S. Crossman.
Supt. County Home—C. O. Taylor.
Probation Officers—Grace E. Cole, J. A. Lindsey.

Borough.

Burgess—Warley Gifford.
Council—C. M. Colegrove pres.; F. H. Biever, secy.; Claude Hackett, B. T. Garlick, W. B. Hopper, J. A. Lindholm, W. H. Hungerford, J. S. Hull.
Justices—R. C. Gleason, A. W. Colegrove.
School Directors—D. A. Studholme, pres.; G. W. Mitchell, v. pres.; T. H. Morrison, sec'y.; W. F. Specht, treas.; T. F. Hungiville.
Board of Health—Dr. John Clark, sec'y.
Constable—C. B. Dickinson.
Collector—R. C. Gleason.
Assessor—W. A. Burdick.
Auditors—[illegible] Masser, E. W. Strong, F. H. Bieve.
Judge of Election—Frank Cummings.
Inspectors of Election—George Barbour, Herman Tull.
Borough Solicitor—[illegible]

LARABEE

Interesting Budget of News That Is Largely Personal.

Rev. Dr. Agate of Emporium celebrated Holy Communion at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Eros Carpenter Wednesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. John Church and son, Harold, returned to their home in Canisteo, N. Y., Friday after a visit with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Raszmann.

B. F. Cory of Coryville was a business visitor in town, Monday.

Mrs. J. T. Johnson and children [illegible] with the former's parents, [illegible] Haynes, of [illegible].

[illegible] McCoy was in Bullis Mills, Sunday.

John Ellis Jr., of Windfall was visiting friends in town, Sunday.

Albert Rice was in Buffalo one day last week.

Isaac Cohen of Shinglehouse called here, Sunday.

W. R. Evans of East Smethport is working for the Wilson and English Construction Company.

Vernia Lemon of Camp Dix, N. J., is ill with Spanish Influenza.

Mrs. F. C. Crandall and grandson, Master Laurence Barrett, of Hinsdale N. Y., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Eros Carpenter, Thursday night and Friday.

Earl Carpenter of Duke Center visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Carpenter Sunday.

Wm. Wallace of Coryville was here, Thursday.

Mrs. Thomas Slavin and daughter, Miss Celestine of Eldred were in town Thursday.

Miss Edythe Cory, who is teaching the Simar school near Turtle Point, was a week-end guest of her cousin, Miss Alberta Rice.

M. S. Parker of Farmers Valley was a business visitor here, Saturday.

Mrs. Forrest Pendleton and children visited the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Carpenter of Eldred Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Galuska and son, Ray, of Eldred called on Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, Sunday.

H. C. Bryan of Port Allegany was in town on business, Monday.

School closed here Friday indefinitely owing to the State quarantine for Spanish Influenza.

Miss Helen Freeman of Smethport visited her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Raszmann, Monday.

Mrs. Albert Rice visited her son, Raymond, in Olean Monday.

~~Several of our townspeople~~ are ill with severe colds.

The Boy Scouts of Eldred were in town Saturday advertising the 4th Liberty Loan.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Haynes and daughter, Josephine, of Sartwell, were guests of Mrs. Haynes' parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Jones Saturday evening.

Miss Alberta Rice drove to Turtle Point Sunday afternoon. She was accompanied by her cousin, Miss Edythe Cory.

Miss Viola Jones is a guest of her sister, Mrs. Joseph Haynes, of Sartwell.

Mrs. F. A. Moore of Coryville spent Saturday with her sister, Mrs. Eros Carpenter.

Tom Slavin of Eldred was a business visitor here Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Rice autoed to Moody Hollow Saturday evening and called on the latters' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Volney Washburn. They were accompanied home by their daughter, Miss Alberta, who had been visiting there.

The Wilson and English Construction Co. have the contract for raising the Penna. R. R. tracks about 4 feet for a distance of a mile north of the Pennsy station. They have a force of men at work there now.

Richard Fowler of Fowler Brook was in town, Wednesday.

[illegible] was an Eldred visitor Thursday.

Miss Olive Campbell of Eldred was in town Thursday.

Mrs. Fannie Windsor, a former resident of Larabee for 59 years, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Ada Moses, of Port Allegany, Monday, afternoon, aged 84 years. The funeral was held Thursday and interment made in Eldred.

CORYVILLE

No Influenza Reported Yet.—Home From School.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fairchild were recent business visitors in Eldred.

Miss Ella Moody who is attending school at Clarion, Pa. came home Saturday night for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Hokanson and children and Lucy Harlson of Wrights corners were guests on Saturday of their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Asa Champlin.

Mrs. James Parker of Perry, N. Y., arrived in town Friday night to visit her sister, Mrs. Maria Rice and other relatives.

D. Dempsey, of Bolivar, N. Y. is in town this week repairing a boiler on the Parsons Oil Co's. lease.

Mrs. Myrtle Barron, daughter Mrs. Ida Webster were business visitors in Eldred recently.

There were no services at the church Sunday.

No cases of influenza reported from here yet.

Miss Edna Rees is attending High School at Eldred and staying with Mr. and Mrs. E. Washburn.

Mrs. D. E. Windsor, son Richard, were out of town visitors last Sunday.

FARMERS VALLEY

Interesting Letter Received Too Late For Last Week.

Mrs. J. B. Roeder was in Smethport Tuesday.

The much needed repairs are being done on the church. New paper, new carpet and new curtains. The work is being hurried that the church may be in readiness for the Rally of the Port Allegany district U. B. Christian Endeavor.

The children of the Lower Cole Creek school are to hold a basket social at the home of A. W. Church on Friday night. The proceeds to be used in buying material for the children to make up for the Belgian Relief.

George Rockefeller and family were Bradford visitors Saturday.

Mrs. William Rae and son William Jr., of Johnston, Tenn., were guests of Mrs. A. L. Herzog last week.

There was an extra good attendance at Grange on Saturday night. First and second degree was confered on a class of four.

The ladies Aid is to meet for dinner with Mrs. A. L. Herzog this Thursday and work at the church.

Miss Winnifred Roeder is spending the week at Pittsburgh and vicinity.

ELDRED

First Train Over New Track—Had Finger Amputated—Liberty Loan Boys.

Hamilton township, with an allotment of $71,000 in the Fourth Bond issue 25 minutes after the opening of the campaign, had $87,750 subscribed. By night the subscriptions totaled over [illegible] [illegible] that is helping the Kaiser on his way to hell, where he belongs. All right, all right.

On the Bradford Public Market last Saturday morning, C. M. Leete, of Smethport, started to back his car when the reverse lever stuck, and the car crashed into a number of others before it was stopped by backing up against a heavy farm wagon. Two parties were quite severely injured by the balky machine.

Dennis Delaney who injured his little finger some time ago, mention of which was made in EAGLE, and who suffered blood poisoning in it, had to have the digit removed, at Olean last week.

William Carey and Frank Curtis are proud over the new Liberty Loan boys at their homes each arriving on Saturday, last. They tipped the scales at nine pounds each.

Monday night Rev. Fairweather went up to Sartwell and spoke in the interest of the Liberty Bonds. The sales for this evenings amounted to $2,450.

The first train went over the new Pennsy track from the tannery to Bullis, last Sunday.—Eagle.

CLERMONT

Camp Lee Soldiers Have Recovered From Influenza—Churches Closed.

Tuesday, Oct. 7. Mr. Allison left on Friday for a business trip to New York.

Miss Cada Smith was a Johnsonburg shopper last Saturday.

On account of school being closed at Smethport the pupils from here are staying home.

Mr. Moyer, proprietor of the Bayer House, started to work near Norwich, Monday.

Alfred Peterson writes from Camp Lee that his company is recovering from the influenza epidemic and is able to go and drill again, although they are under quarantine yet. No member of this company has died of the disease.

Dr. Cleveland of Mt. Jewett was a visitor at the schools Monday, and suspended several of the pupils who had not yet been vaccinated.

Mrs. Alfred Peterson and sister Ada Searfoss were Mt. Jewett visitors last week.

Mr. Hovis of Smethport spent Sunday at Clermont.

Churches were closed here Sunday on acount of the influenza quarantine from the State Board of Health.

Mrs. Perry visited relatives at Kasson on Saturday.

Miss Anna O'Hern took her violin lesson at Smethport on Saturday.

Andrew Anderson was at Smethport on Saturday.

Miss Margaret Birmingham is back home again.

~~Mrs. Anderson returned on Satur~~day from a visit at Olean.

Charlie Nelson who is very bad with rheumatism is not improving very fast.

Mrs. Atmire of New York is tending to business here for a couple of weeks.

Mrs. Jackson of Larabee visited Miss. Hafner a couple of days last week.

Everybody is busy digging potatoes and getting their crops in.

Harry Silfies who is a patient at the Bradford hospital, is improving and his friends are glad to hear that he will be home soon.

Mrs. Oscar Silfies returned to her home on Saturday after spending a few days with friends.

CROSBY

Sale and Supper Successful—Farewell Party—News Notes.

Mrs. Viva Lathrope, son Henry and father Arthur Timmermann have left for Gerry, Indiana, where they expect to spend some time.

The Ladies Aid met in the Parish house Thursday. All enjoyed a good dinner. Proceeds $5.65.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Hendrickson are spending their vacation at Warren and other places.

Mrs. Martin Doubles spent some time at Eldred last week.

Mrs. Michel McDade is spending some time in Olean, N. Y.

Procedes from sale and supper at Colegrove parsonage was $34.00 to apply on ministers' salary.

A large number of people attended the party and dance at Seth McGees' Wednesday night.

A farewell party was given on Mr. and Mrs. Mart Grinolds Saturday p. m. they were remembered by their many friends who will regret in seeing them go. they were presented with table linen napkins toweling and some money.

Mr. Fred Larson was taken very suddenly with appendicitis and taken to the Kane Hospital for an operation.

Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] and child was very pleasantly entertained by Mr. and Mrs. W. [illegible] Wednesday.

The Public schools are closed on account of the Spanish Influenza.

Mr. Fred Larson of Crosby was taken to Kane Hospital Tuesday p. m. where he underwent an operation for appendicitis. His many friends hope for a speedy recovery.

The ladies of the W. T. C. U. and Pocohantas and several others met at the home of Mrs. M. W. Grinolds at Crosby Saturday afternoon for a farewell party, as the family are moving to Botula. An excellent luncheon was served and all had a fine time. Mrs. Grinolds was presented with table linen and toweling by her friends. The evening was spent with music and dancing. Their many friends very much regret to have them leave.

PORT ALLEGANY

Death of Mrs. Windsor—Miles Allen Was Injured.

The death of Mrs. Fannie E. Windsor, widow of the late William E. Windsor took place Monday afternoon at her home on Chestnut street, where she had been living with her daughter, Mrs. Ada Moses. Death was due from malignant tumor from which she had been suffering since March 1st. During the past 11 weeks she had been critically ill.

Mrs. Windsor was over 84 years of age, having been born February 5, 1834 near West Clarksville, N. Y. In 1854 she married William E. Windsor. They located at Larabee, where she resided for 59 years, coming here five years ago to make her home with her daughter.

She is survived by three sons, Frank A. of West Clarksville, N. Y., William E. M. and Walter W. of Olean, and by one daughter, Mrs. Ada Moses.

M. N. Allen had a narrow escape from a serious accident Friday evening at Eldred. He was about to enter the evening train just as it started, when the brakeman shut the door down. He hung on to the hand rail until his trousers were caught on some mail bags that were lying on the platform and he was thrown from the train. His hands and knees were badly bruised and his clothing torn, but luckily he was not thrown under the car.

Mrs. J. C. Meredith, Mrs. C. W. Catlin, Mrs. Glenn Gallup and Miss Catherine Miller went to Wellsville, N. Y. Saturday to attend the funeral of Miss Luna Fuller.

Keith, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Ostrander, died Monday of indigestion. The funeral was held Wednesday and interment made at the Grimes cemetery.

Mrs. B. C. Gallup was in Wellsville Saturday to attend the funeral of Miss Luna Fuller.—Reporter-Argus.

BUSH HILL

Pie Social Drew Many Out of Town Visitors.

Mr. Fritz Krupp of Olean, N. Y. ~~spent Saturday and Sunday with Mrs.~~ Fritz Krupp.

The Pie Social held at the Bush Hill School House Friday evening was well attended and all reported a fine time. The sum of $21.95 was cleared.

The Misses Nellie Smith, Mary Hooley and Agnes Marsh were Smethport business shoppers Saturday evening.

Mrs. Thos. Smith called on Mrs. Margaret O'Riley, Tuesday last.

The Misses Alma and Mabel Freer of Open Brook called on their Aunt Mrs. Henry Jordan Sunday.

Russell Coffies has been assisting his brother Raymond on the mail route for the past few days.

The Messrs Glen Minard, Joe Truenetto, Clayton Mathews, Herman and Eaphrom Ostrander and Miss Dorothy Fortner of Port Allegany attended the Pie Social at the Bush Hill School House Friday evening.

The Misses Marie Hooley and Agnes Marsh and Mr. Herman Ostrander called on Nellie Smith Sunday.

Wonder what has happened to the Marvin Creek boys?

Mr. Bates of Marvin Creek called on Thos. Smith Jr. Monday.

EAST SMETHPORT.

New Correspondent Writes an Interesting Lot of News Items.

Forrest Abby is attending school at Westbrook's Academy, Olean, N. Y.

Ruth Foote of Port Allegany was a business visitor here on Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Croisant and family of Hazelhurst spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Clate Crawford.

Miss Ethel Love of East Smethport was visiting Miss Dorothy Rhodes of Coleville on Saturday.

Mrs. Clyde Stull was an Olean visitor on Saturday.

Miss Margaret Fay of Olean, spent Sunday with her parents at this place.

Miss Marian Bush was shopping in Olean on Saturday.

Miss Bee Taylor of Stulltown was in Eldred on Saturday.

Miss Katherine Fay who teaches at Crosby spent Sunday with her father at Smethport.

Mrs. Herman Cooper of Bush Hill was called to Kane by the death of her sister's husband at Corey.

John Baker of Smethport has returned from Bradford, where he has been a patient at the hospital.

Mrs. Emma Hartmeyer of Buffalo has returned home after a visit here. She was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Charles Curtis.

Misses Gladys Bray and Myrtle Taylor, teachers at East Smethport spent Sunday at their homes at Farmers Valley and Coryville.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES.

If you should happen to see any of our young and enterprising botanists intently examining your garden, dont disturb them for they are simply looking for some freak of nature or a specimen for class. Miss Day says if our ambition keeps up much longer she doesn't know what she is going to do with them all. But the question is: Where do all the apples go?

Have you noticed any of our promising foot ball squad? Some day when you have nothing to do, you might go to practice and cheer them up. Be a home Booster!

We know couriousity once killed a cat and something might kill a chicken, but we'd like to know who originated exams!

Room B. were an exalted bunch Wednesday afternoon. The black sheep of the room managed to be on time every morning and they are fully convinced that she is sick with some dreadful malady. We hope the whole school catches it though.

If you have any nut shells or fruit pits and do not know what to do with them give them to some one going to school and they will see that they are delivered where they belong. It is a shame that all these chestnuts can not be put to some use; Mr. Summersgill would probably give his heart felt thanks to the benefactor.

Buy a Bond, For your Boy and Mine is the song which we are putting all our pent up energy into. And believe me that's saying a lot for when you get 60 mouths going and each one the possessor of a healthy pair of lungs, there's sure to be some noise.

It has been requested that pupils refrain from bringing refreshments to school especially if they have any intentions whatever of partaking of them during study periods.

We have one in our midst who really ought to join in the Salvation Army. Not that she is pious or looks good in blue, but she can certainly rattle that tambourine to beat the cars.

If some people had the broad view of some things that Mr. Summersgill has maybe this world would get along better. While helping the boys in football practice, six or seven young enthusiasts landed on him all at once. When they finally untangled themselves he found that his hip socket was painfully wrenched and one hip cracked. But I guess it would take more than that to discourage Mr. Summersgill for he was afterwards heard to say, "It's all in the game. I'm not thru with football yet." That's what we call the Spirit.

I suppose you all know or have seen our old friend and teacher, Mr. Brownell. Friday morning we were most pleasantly surprised by his sudden appearance in Room A. He told of his experience in camp life, which were exceedingly interesting, altho it kept the room in a general uproar of laughter. He added that the boys should finish school before thinking of enlisting, for they are helping Uncle Sam more in this way than if in training. Take advice from one who knows, boys.

BLOSSOM.

COURT HOUSE NOTES.

Marriage Licenses.

Oct. 2—Ralph W. Crabtree and Augusta J. Searls both of Portville, N. Y.

Oct. 3—Arthur Wardlaw Fertig and Lorena Maude McCrae both of Rochester, N. Y.

Oct. 4.—Chas Herzog and Erma Keesler both of Colegrove Pa.

Oct. 7.—George H. Lathrop and Neva M. Shimer both of Rochester, N. Y.

Deeds.

October 1—Jennie Shannan et al, to F. P. Lawton, Foster Twp., $225.

Marion L. Camp to F. P. Lawton, Bradford, $1.

Charles D. Myers to Jennie M. Myers, Bradford Tkp., $1.00

Rosa Levine and husband to Mery Galonska, Kane, $1500.

The Penna Company for Insurance on lives and Granting Annuunites D.V. and C. T. I. to Luke Bort, Hamlin Tkp. $270.60.

Flosser Plummer Wood and husband to Grace E. Plummer, Keating, $200.

Fred C. Olds and wife to Mary Diana Timmerman, Norwich, $1.

Fred C. Olds and wife to Mary D. Timmerman Norwich, $1.

October 2—Geo. Fleshey to Marjory Duke Golden, Otto, $1.

Erwin D. Wainman and wife to E. H. Cawley, Eldred Twp., [illegible]

Oct. 2—Carroll L. Douglass and wife to Howard W. Douglass, Bradford, $1200.

Howard W. Douglass and wife to O. M. Goodrich, Bradford, $1500.

A. W. Peterson and wife to James A. Connelly, Ludlow, $250.

Robert A. Olmsted and wife to Commonwealth Trust Co., Ceres, $1.

Oct. 4—Almond F. Shrubb, et al to Frank Shrubb, Kane, $1.

Fred G. Zimmerman to Fred Shaw, Liberty, $10.

Same to Same, Liberty, $10.

Fred Shaw and wife to Keystone Wood Product Co., Liberty, $1.

Keystone Wood Product Co. to Fred Shaw, Liberty, $1.

Oct. 5—Karye Mae Nicholas and husband to George C. Crane, Kane, $1.

Charles B. Ellason and wife to Oscar F. Christenson, Kane, $1.

John Dippo and wife to Vernice Reinard, Hazelhurst, $150.

Oct 7—Margaret MacEwen to Ralph E. Rose, Wetmore, $90.

Manor Real Estate and Trust Co. to William G. Eaton, Eldred Twp $1500.

The Penna Co. for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities D. V. and C. T. I. to Joseph Field, Hamlin, $320.

Joseph Field and wife to Archie Capwell, Hamlin, $320.

Roy E. Diament and wife to Ellen Wynn, Mt. Jewett, $1.

Oct. 8—Delia Cullipan et al, to P. H. Ballagher, Bradford, $30.

Walter E. Watson to Catherine Watson, Foster, $1.

Eva M. Willour Exr. to Irvin A. Willour and wife, Bradford, $1350.

George C. Crane and wife to John A. Swanson, Bradford, $1900.

J. W. MacClaren and wife to Frank J. Wiley, Bradford, $2450.

Frank A. Rogers, et al, Exr to Daniel J. Kervin Bradford Twp., $1.

David Clark Ralph and wife to Daniel J. Kervin, Bradford Twp. $1.

Henry W. Rogers to Daniel J. Kervin, Bradford Twp., $1.

Henry W. Rogers to Daniel J. Kervin, Bradford Twp., $1.

Daniel Clark Ralph, et al, to Daniel J. Kervin, Bradford Twp., $1.

Daniel J. Kervin to C. B. Kervin, Bradford Twp. $1.

Lewis A. Bunker to Thomas Kervin, Otto, $100.

H. L. Arnold, et al, to F. A. Neupert et al., Wetmore, $175.

Oct 9.—Thomas L. Kane Trustee to Frances Knapp, Wetmore, $1.

William A. Grantier and wife to Western N. Y., and Penna. R. R. Eldred Twp., $255.

May Bell Andrews and husband to Western N. Y., and Penna R. R. Eldred Twp. $75.

Satisfaction of Mortgage.

Oct 1—Louise O'Brien Admix to Thomas Mackesyet, Bradford Twp. $1400.

Kane Trust and Savings Company to H. N. Frazine, Kane, $3000.

J. S. McCarthy to August Linde, Kane, $1000.

Oct 3—First National Bank of Port Allegany, to Harry Brown, Port Allegany, $7500.

Oct. 4—Minnie L. Armstrong, Admx, et al to Celia Borth and husband, Wetmore, $1250.

Oct 8.—E. O. Mullin, Adm., to P. H. Gallagher, Bradford, $800.

Catherine Nolan to George C. Crane, Bradford, $450.

R. J. Cooper, Adms. to J. W. MacOaren, Bradford, $2000.

Oct. 5—Franzins Schlosser to Mathew Kleiderlein, Bradford, $669.

Assignment of Mortgage.

October 7.—Amelia A. Hess to Charles F. Hess, Bradford, $400.

Adele E. Howard to Bessie May Dickson and husband Bradford, $750.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. Maria Carter was a visitor with Coryville friends last week.

Mrs. Alfred Kidder of Clermont has been spending the week at her home here.

Hon. R. W. Hilton has returned from a several week's stay at Tupper Lake, N. Y.

Mrs. M. Erhart of Kane was a guest of her daughter, Mrs. Sidney A. Bardick, a few days this week.

C. W. Catlin of Port Allegany Republican candidate for Member of Assembly was in town Monday.

Mrs. Chas. Hartmeyer returned to Buffalo this week accompanied by her sister, Mrs. C. H. Curtis.

Mrs. Burt Kidder of Canton, Ohio, was called to Smethport Sunday on account of the death of her niece, the late Helen Kidder.

Miss Maude Irons and Dr. H. L. McCoy were in Bradford Tuesday to visit Miss Iron's father, George Irons who is a patient at the hospital.

Miss Elsie Sherer and Miss Viola Badger were in Olean, N. Y., yesterday. Miss Badger went to consult Dr. Tindolph in regard to throat trouble.

Mrs. E. A. Freeman, formerly a well known resident of the town, who has been visiting here for some time, has returned to Holley, N. Y., where she is making her home.

Miss Julia Gaynor returned Monday from Clermont where she had been for the past six weeks caring for her mother, Mrs. P. Gaynor who has been suffering from an injured shoulder.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Green accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Green of Danbury, Conn. left Saturday in the former's car for a short visit with Mr. and Mrs. Paul Green at Batavia, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Ray and little son of Johnson City, Tenn., were pleasant callers at this office Tuesday. Mrs. Ray has been visiting relatives in this vicinity for several weeks. Before marriage she was Miss Essenca, daughter of the late Andrew Essenca, formerly a well known lumberman of this vicinity. She was a student in the Smethport high school and also taught school near here. This is her first visit to Smethport in eight years.

ESTATE OF F. A. SHELANDER, DECEASED.

Having been named as executor of the above estate, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay.

JOHN A. SHELANDER,
Oct. 8, 1918 6t** Marvindale, Pa.

CONTRACT AWARDED.

Harrisburg, Pa., October 4—State Highway Commissioner J. Denny O'Neil today announced the award of contract for 6260 feet of Plain Concrete construction in Smethport Borough and Keating Township, McKean County to Bunce & Carll of Olean, N. Y., at their bid of $44,645.85.

Another Shakespearean Question.

The fact that Shakespeare made one of his characters in "Twelfth Night" say: "But I am a great eater of beef, and I believe that it does harm to my will," has caused the claim to be set up that Shakespeare was a fishmonger on the side.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

And He Was Annoyed!

The Proprietor—"What made that customer walk out without buying anything? You didn't offend him, I suppose?" Shopman—"I don't think I did, sir. He asked me to show him a hat to suit his head and I showed him some of our soft felts."—Pearson's Weekly.

Told in a Few Words.

A Brunswick soldier, who was taken prisoner by Americans in the war, said: "Ah! America is a fine free country; it is worth people fighting for; I know the difference by knowing my own; in my country, if prince say, 'Eat straw,' we eat straw."—Thomas Paine.

Origin of "Lawyer."

The word lawyer is said by authorities to be a modification of the old English "law-wer," literally "lawman," the second portion of the word being a corruption of the Latin "vir," man.

Destructive Grasshoppers.

Nowendoc, N. S. W., is periodically plagued with grasshoppers, and during their visits the local hen eggs cannot be eaten. Yolk and white are blood-red, a result of the fowls swallowing the insects.

How Vines Draw on Soil.

Vines are said to extract yearly from the soil only about three-fourths of the quantity of potash and sulphuric acid that cereals take up.